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# THE CHICAGO CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE A. O. H. OF ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY

VOL. XVI. NO. 29. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1897.—SIXTEENTH YEAR. PRICE FIVE CENTS.


## "OUR DEAR COUSIN!"

How England, Across the Water, "Loved" us in the Days of Thomas Jefferson and George III.; and How the British Minister Snubbed the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

An Indictment of English Hostile Sentiment Toward America by one of the Noblest Americans and Friends of Liberty Who Ever Lived—Hatred of America still Strong in Our Own Day.

These are some of the things—collected by the New York Sun — which Thomas Jefferson said touching the attitude of England toward the United States:

KINDRED TIES IN 1785.

"In spite of treaties England is still our enemy. Her hatred is deep-rooted and cordial, and nothing is wanting with her but the power to wipe us and the land we live on out of existence. Her interest, however, is her ruling passion, and the late American measures in regard to the control of commerce have struck at that so vitally, and with an energy, too, of which she had no quite incapable, that a possibility seems to be open of furnishing some arrangement with her."—To John Langdon (1785).

WEIRS AS BANKRUPT ANARCHISTS.

"The English papers are so incessantly repeating their lies about the tumults, the anarchy, the bankruptcies and distress of America that these ideas prevail very generally in Europe."—To James Monroe (1785).

GOLDEN AGE OF FAKERS.

"There was an enthusiasm toward us all over Europe at the moment of peace. The torrent of lies published unremittingly in every day's London papers first made an impression and produced a coolness. The republication of these lies in most of the papers of Europe (done probably by the agents of the great armaments to discourage emigration) carried them home to the belief of every mind. They supposed everything in America was anarchy, tumult and civil war."—To James Madison (1785).

WOULD FIGHT IF THEY DARED.

"The spirit of hostility to us has always existed in the mind of the king, but it has now extended itself through the whole mass of the people and the majority in the public councils. In a government where the voice of the people influences so much the measures of administration, and where it coincides with the private temper of the king, there is no promising on future events. It is true, they have nothing to gain and much to lose by a war with us. But interest is not the strongest passion in the human breast. There are different points, too, still unsettled between us. They have not withdrawn their armies out of the country for given satisfaction for the property they brought off."—To James Ross (1786).

HAD HANDLE A FRIEND.

"There is no party in our favor here, either in power or out of power. Even the opposition concur with the ministry and nation in this. I can scarcely consider as a party the Marquis of Lansdowne and a half dozen other characters about him who are impressed with the utility of a friendly connection with us. The former does not venture this sentiment in parliament, and the latter are not in a situation to be heard. When we see that through all the changes of ministry which have taken place during the present reign there has never been a change of system with respect to America, we cannot but conclude that this is the system of the king himself."—To Richard Henry Lee (1786).

BLIND TO THEIR OWN INTEREST.

"I am quite at a loss what you will do with England. To leave her in possession of our posts seems inadmissible; and yet it is the term brings on a state of things for which we seem not to be in readiness. Perhaps a total suppression of her trade, or an exclusion of her vessels from the carriage of our produce may have some effect; but I believe not very great. Their passions are too deeply and too universally engaged in opposition to us."—To Elbridge Gerry (1786).

POLICY OF HATE.

"The nation is against any change of measures; the ministers are against it, some from principle, others from motives of sovereignty; and the king, more than all other men, is against it."—To John Jay (1786).

INSULT ADDED TO INJURY.

"England hates us for her ministers hate us, and her king more than all other men. They have the impudence to avow this, though they acknowledge our trade important to them. But they think we cannot prevent our countrymen from bringing that into their own laps. They say they will pocket our carrying trade as well as our own."—To John Page (1786).

JEFFERSON'S COLD RECEPTION.

"In February, 1786, Mr. Adams wrote to me, pressing[illegible] to join him in London immediately, as he thought he discerned there some symptoms of bitter disposition toward us. I accordingly left Paris on the 1st of March, and on my arrival in London we agreed on a very summary form of treaty, proposing an exchange of citizenship for our own citizens, ourselves and our predecessions generally, except as to office. On my presentation, as usual, to the king and queen, at their levee, it was impossible for anything to be more ungracious than their conduct to Mr. Adams and myself. I saw at once that the ulceration of mind in that quarter left nothing to be expected on the subject of my attendance, and on the first conference with the Marquis Carmarthen, then minister of foreign affairs, the distance and disinclination which he betrayed in his conversation, the vagueness and evasion of his answers to us, confirmed me in the opinion that we were to have anything to do with us. We afterwards, by one or more notes, requested his appointment of an interview and conference, which, without directly declining, he assigned pretenses of other pressing occupations for the moment."—Jefferson's Autobiography.

TIME TO STRIKE BACK.

"England declines all arrangements with us which may place them upon that we have sense and spirit enough to suppress their commerce with us, or at least to extract from it a part of what they share in the carriage of our commodities. They are accustomed to pay forbearance, and they seem as if they did not fear a war with us."—To Col. Humphreys (1786).

BELIEVE THEIR OWN LIES.

"The British ministers have so long hired their gazetteers to repeat and model into every form of lies about our being in want of provisions, that at length believed them. the English nation believes them, the ministers themselves believe them. Yet where does this anarchy exist? Where did it ever exist? Not in a single instance in Massachusetts!"—To Col. Smith (1787).

PIRATICAL INVASION.

"Our coasts have been infested and our harbors watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions; some with forged commissions; others with those of legal form but committing acts beyond the authority those commissions permit. They have captured in the very entrance of our harbors, and even hovering on the coast, not only the vessels of our friends coming in to trade with us but our own also. They have even taken off under pretense of legal adjudications, but not before a conference in a court of justice they have plundered and sunk them by the way or in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them; maltreated the crews and abandoned them in boats on the open sea or on desert shores, without food or covering."—Fifth Annual Message to Congress (1806).

SAILORS DRAGGED FROM THEIR SHIPS.

"On the impressment of our seamen our representations have never been interrupted. A hope existed at one moment that a more successful issue might have been submitted to, but it soon passed away. The practice, though relaxed at times in the distant seas, has been constantly pursued in our own seas, even in the open mouths of our rivers."—Second Annual Message to Congress (1806).

FIFTH CENTURY VANDALISM.

"Those general principles and conventional usages which have heretofore been found sufficient for the government of nations, which have so often preserved their peace by furnishing common rules for their intercourse, and established even by their wisdom a system of law, have been given way to force, the law of barbarians and the brutish sentiments of war, as with the vandalism of the fifth."—To the Ketoctou Baptist Association (1808).

ENGLAND NEEDED TO BE KEPT.

"Aaron Burr is in London, and is giving out to his friends that the governments of Europe have two millions of dollars the moment he can raise an ensign of resistance to us. He is overwhelmed."—To Dr. James Brown (1808).

TRADE SWEPT AWAY.

"To former wrongs of maritime rights another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of Great Britain has of late, under pretext interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with herself, and being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, has undertaken to proceed to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch in her power, without regard to the place of going to any other market. Under this new law all ports from Elbe to Brest, and the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, without any regard to neutrality or the same rule."—Seventh Annual Message to Congress (1807).

BELLED COMMERCE EVERYWHERE.

"They have interdicted our commerce with nearly the whole world. They have declared it shall be carried on with such places, in such articles, and in such manner only as they shall dictate, thus prostrating all the principle of right which have protected it."—To Dr. Eustis (1809).

NO RIGHTS TO RESPECT.

"Great Britain is not unwilling to have been toward us so insulting, so tyrannical, and so malicious as to indicate a general and settled purpose of dispositions respecting her."—To Gen. Dearborne (1809).

ADDINGTON AND FOX FRIENDLY.

"During the administration of Mr. Addington I thought I discerned some friendly symptoms on the part of the British government; at least we received some marks of respect from the administration and some of regret at the wrongs we were suffering from that country. So, also, during the short interval of Mr. Fox's power. But every other administration since our revolution has been equally wanton in its injuries and insults, and has manifested equal hatred and aversion. The feelings of their king, too, fundamentally armed to us, have added every motive for unfriendliness in his ministers."—To Mr. Law (1811).

SAVAGE INDIANS AS ALLIES.

"The infamous intrigues of Great Britain to destroy our government, and with the Indians, to tomahawk our women and children, prove that the cession of Canada, their fulcrum of these Machiavellian levers, must be a sine qua non on a treaty of peace."—To Gen. Kosciusko (1812).

TRIED TO STEAL THE TRADE.

"It would be an afflicting thing indeed should the English be able to break up your settlement on the Columbia River. Their bigotry to the bastard liberty of their own country, and their total hostility to every degree of freedom in any other, will induce the attempt; they would not lose the sale of a tale of furs for the empire of the whole world. I hope and have no doubt our government will do for the success of the settlement whatever they have power to do, and, especially, at the negotiations for peace, they will provide by convention with the English for the safety and independence of that country."—To John Jacob Astor (1813).

RANSOM OF BUCCANEERS.

"Nothing but the prostration of all moral principle could have produced the enormities which have forced us at length into the war. On one hand a ruthless tyrant, reveling in human blood to obtain through future time the character of the destroyer of mankind; on the other, a people of freemen, urged by sordid avarice, and embarked in the inglorious enterprise of seizing to themselves the maritime rights and resources of all other nations, have left no means of peace to reason and moderation."—To Henry Middleton (1813).

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL.

"The barbarism of the conflagration (burning the Capitol at Washington) will immortalize that of the author. It will place them forever in degraded comparison with the execrated Bonaparte, who, in possession of almost every capital in Europe, injured no one."—To James Monroe (1816).

FEARS COMING GREATNESS.

"Great Britain, in her pride and disordered, has certainly passed the line of moderation beyond every earthly object. Her hatred may remain, but the hour of her contempt is passed and is succeeded by dread; not a present, but distant dread."—To Secretary of State Monroe (1816).

MOUNTAIN OF DEBT.

"The British war has left us in debt; but that is a cheap price for the good it has done us. The establishment of the necessary manufactures among ourselves, the proof that our government is solid and can stand the shock of war, and is superior even to civil schism, are precious facts for us."—To Marquis de Lafayette (1817).

NOTE—If the New York Sun would take the trouble to compile the hostile utterances of the English parliament and press against the cause of the Union, from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, it would find that English hostility had not been greater than distinguished it since the time of Jefferson. In fact, if the truth were only known, that hostility was never more bitter than it is today.

## JUDGE GOGGIN APPLAUDED.

*[To the Editor.]*

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 8, 1897. I have been away from Chicago (God's own city) for more than a year, but generally had the pleasure of getting THE CITIZEN in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Alaska and Indian Territory. Every Irishman should read THE CITIZEN. Would that it has pleased me more—at least nothing of later days—than the remarks of Judge Goggin in refusing to be seduced his court in honor of the Queen of England's jubilee. Good luck and God's steam to his Honor! I have not always agreed with the Judge, but that is nothing. When a man upholds the national cause, I am always ready to shake him by the hand. Many Irish-Americans here agree with me and applaud the action of Judge Goggin.

H. J. JORDAN.

## Liberty Council, I. N. A.

The regular monthly meeting of Liberty Council of the I. N. A. will be held on Friday, July 16, at 8 p.m., at Dougherty's hall, 146 West Twelfth street. Interesting programme is in course of preparation by the officers in charge of the entertainment, the united members on the programme may be mentioned Miss Nellie Keating, John J. Mahoney and Daniel O'Connor. A pleasant evening is promised to all who attend.

JOHN H. BARRY, Pres.
PATRICK H. RICE, Sec.

## Lake View Irish-American Club.

The first grand picnic of the Irish-American Club of Lake View will be given on Saturday, July 17, at Simon's Grove, Lawrence avenue and Clark street. This club is entirely social, and comprises in its membership some of the brightest young Irish-Americans of Lake View. There will be athletic games, dancing and other attractions. A large attendance is expected.

## A Noted Young Ladies' Academy.

The forty-third school year of St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind., begins September 6th next. But few educational institutions in our land can show so time-honored and successful a career. Parents will find in St. Mary's Academy a school in which the branches of higher and useful knowledge are successfully taught, as well as a delightful home and healthful retreat for the inculcation of those ennobling virtues and graces which go to adorn the female character.

## OBITUARY.

### MR. JAMES M'HALE.

Mr. James McHale, ex-Coroner of Cook county, died of dropsy at his residence, 75 Clinton avenue, on Wednesday morning. Mr. McHale was born in this city in 1840 and was educated in the public schools. Early in life he learned the trade of shipwright, which he pursued successfully for some years. He always took a deep interest in politics and stood high in Democratic councils. He served as special agent of the treasury under the old Cleveland administration, and held several local political positions before he was elected coroner, on the Democratic ticket, in 1892. He made an excellent record in every position to which he was appointed or elected. Mr. McHale leaves a widow and two sons to mourn his loss. The funeral occurred from his late residence on the family residence to St. Vincent's church, which was crowded beyond its capacity by those who came to pay a last tribute to the deceased. High mass of requiem was celebrated, at the conclusion of which the remains were escorted by a mammoth funeral cortege to Calvary cemetery, where they were interred. Requiescat in pace.

### MR. FRADE HEALY.

Mr. Thade Healy, oldest brother of President D. D. Healy, of the County Board, and uncle of Attorney Daniel J. Healy, died on Wednesday of chronic bronchitis. He was 59 years old and had been connected with the Chicago Fire Department since 1862. A man of urbane manners and upright character, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral occurred Thursday morning at St. Agatha's Catholic church, battalion of the fire department, headed by Chief Marshal Swain, acted as escort of honor. The interment was at Calvary cemetery.

### MRS. MARGARET FITZGERALD.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, one of the pioneer church workers in the Holy Family parish, was held Wednesday morning at St. Charles' church, Cypress and West Twelfth-st. Father Muldoon conducted the services. Mrs. Fitzgerald died suddenly at the dinner table at her home, No. 899 West Twelfth street, last Sunday.

### FUNERAL OF FATHER TOLTON.

Funeral services for Father Augustine Tolton, founder of St. Monica's Colored Catholic parish, colored, were held on Monday in the parish church, Thirty-sixth and Dearborn streets. Rev. John Gillan of All Saints' church broke the casket, assisted by Father F. S. Hennebery, deacon; Father Joseph Baldwin, subdeacon, and Father Daniel Crokin, master of ceremonies.

The funeral oration was delivered by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Chancellor, who referred in touching terms to the life and labors of Father Augustine. In 1889 he founded St. Monica's parish, and his work among the colored people of this city attracted widespread attention, both within and outside the church. The church of which he was the pastor was overcome by the heat, dying at Mercy hospital the evening of last June 9.

### MRS. MICHAEL ALLEN.

Mrs. Catherine Allen, the beloved wife of Mr. Michael Allen, Gross avenue, died at her residence on the 8th inst., after an illness borne with the heroic resignation of a true Christian, at the early age of 28 years. Mrs. Allen's maiden name was Miss Kate Walsh, and her husband is a well known citizen and an excellent Irishman. She leaves, besides her afflicted husband, four children, the youngest only a few months, and a large circle of friends to mourn an irreparable loss. The funeral occurred on the mourning of July 10, from the home to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, where requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hayes and his assistant priests. A large body of mourners escorted the remains to Mount Olivet cemetery, where they were laid to rest. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. F. Kennelly, M. O'Carroll, S. Moran, P. Lyons, M. O'Connor, M. Enright and John Hanson.

### THE LATE MARTIN M'TIERNAN.

Mr. Martin McTiernan, a brother of Mr. John McTiernan, 131 Webster avenue, died recently in this city after a brief but painful illness. He was a native of the County Leitrim, Ireland, came to America in 1882, settling in Cleveland, O., where two of his sisters reside. In 1892 he came to this city and established his home with his brother John, until death separated them. The remains, at the request of the bereaved sisters, were taken to Cleveland for interment. High mass of requiem was offered up for the repose of his soul, at St. Vincent's church, this city, Court st., of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of which deceased was a member, attending in a body. The obsequies at Cleveland were under the direction of Div. 6, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which Mr. McTiernan was also a member. The surviving members of the family are John, Geoffrey and Terence McTiernan, Mrs. H. Carney, Mrs. Patrick Feeney and Misses Kate and Mary McTiernan.

At the last regular meeting of the Mitchell Club, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our late Brother Martin McTiernan; and

WHEREAS, In his death Irish nationality has lost a sterling advocate, this club a valuable member, and the country a good citizen; therefore it is

*Resolved*, That we extend to its relatives of the deceased our sincere condolence, and, as a mark of further esteem, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy of the same be published in THE CHICAGO CITIZEN.

MARTIN J. GIBBONS,
JOHN MCCAFFERY,
JOHN MCCARTHEY,
Committee.

## INSPECTOR LAUGHLIN.

**Rev. Father Jennings' Eloquent and Impressive Funeral Discourse Over His Remains at the Church of the Church of St. Charles of Borromeo.**

Following is the substance of Father Jennings' beautiful mortuary sermon in memory of the late Inspector of Police, Edward S. Laughlin:

MY BRETHREN: At the holy vowmass of Simeon sighed and besought the prophet to give her back her beloved, a virgin child. That day and long for him whom she shall accept only for a spouse.

The companions of Judas of the Machabees mourned their comrades fallen in battle, the fellow-officers of that brave man who is gone mourn their departed comrade and pay him an unsullied sacrifice as his requiem. Standing by this communion table, bows the departed who had oftimes taken the body of his God, to be the strength of his soul into life eternal, the scene before us tells anew the ofttold story of death. Though unexpected, always active in service, the sickness of a few months had brought him to his bed, and failing to have the promise of many years here to his credit. The story of life is this. The daily press of our city has told it well. All men should read it. "Rise in his Epistle to the Hebrews: "it is appointed unto man once to die." He says in the Psalms: "Man in his incorruption, the body must be sown in corruption. To rise in glory. It must be sown in dishonor. To rise in power, it must be sown in weakness. It is a spiritual body. it must be sown a natural body."

Death in all forms no exception to the rule which governs all things in nature. Consider the lilies of the field. Though beautiful they die. The foliage of this springtide shall die in autumn. The aroma of the rose is wasted on the air. The scent of the most sweet-smelling plants passes away. The strongest oaks that the forest ever bore are children of corruption. The spirit of the lamb which entered in their leaves died away in their longest and sweetest days. The giants of old were saved by their strength. The age of the patriarchs was but wrapped in sorrow. The power of the persecutors even failed before the hand that was raised to strike in vengeance. Neither the rising nor the setting sun marked the limits of the great Alexander's sway. He followed in the trail of all things mortal. Then, the philosophers who gathered around his funeral pyre exclaimed: "Yesterday, the universe was his, today he is not even where is his limit. Yesterday, Alexander trod the earth; today, he is trod upon."

To quote the poet—

"Kings and mightiest potentates must die
For that's the end of human misery."

Our Lord warns us that the hour of death is not certain. He says: "Watch ye because you also ready; because at what hour you know not the son of Man will come. Again the Holy Ghost reminds us that "whether the tree shall fall to the north or to the south, there shall it remain."

My brethren, the lesson today is this one: God always gives us this warning, that we never give it to be abused. If we fail to put it to profit, death may come upon us suddenly and we ought always increase of virtue. One of two eternities shall await us, heaven or damnation. "Where there shall stand in the sight of the living God." Let us prepare to meet Him as according to our deeds or misdeeds.

My brethren, there is a consolation in the midst of the sorrow which surrounds us today. To God who is and affectionate children, to the tried and true children, who weep as I speak, there is a gleam of joy that shall glisten until eternity dawn for them and their unending take place again.

He who is dead was a true man. He was a man of that kind, of strong convictions and firm will, he led a life that was consistent. Never a politician, he had the courage to defeat corruption, he could even sacrifice position in life to honesty of purpose. From the moment that he left his native hills to the hour when he should, "Gaelicé" he will go to die if God so will," his faith remained firm and its practice full. He was a man who was no satisfied with being simply always a true citizen, he knew his inner life, that we say these things. Would to God that our Catholic men should always show such example to a non-Catholic world. I speak especially to those in higher rank, that the example tendered to those of their command, may bring them regularly to the mass and the sacraments. May the example of his virtues be perpetuated in the sanctuary of a happy hearth, where faith has always been the guiding light of "the loved ones at home."

My brethren, this great outpouring of friends as mourners is evidence that your love was the measure of respect for your departed friend and comrade. He was human as you and I. From childhood he was prone to evil, as the rest of men. As a consequence his good soul that was wafted its way toward "the great white throne," may have still to satisfy for a short while in that region—

"In which the human spirit from sinful blot
Is purged, and for ascent to heaven prepared."

If you be his true friends, by prayer and sacrifice extend your charity beyond the grave, that his soul may rest in peace.

## GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

### Traith Eire Shaith.

*Fonn:* Usge na Boinne.

Traith Eire bheith ar bhruach na linne,
Na Boinne an mhaidhi' cealthair,
Dearc 'n áit ar theith an tsrúig san toinn,
Ar thaisg a raibh geatha ann aoibhinn.
"A ghaeithe aimhanaidh' ard do bhiaogh,
"Fanaidh an sin faoi fhalach,
Gir'ith uime anocht le fuil gheibhe
Dúdirt gaisgidh' dam go ballach."

Achú tá' guil 's a guidhe gan aon bhrigh,
Mar fhoillsigheas beatha gach lae,
An aoinne bhiadhantanhail tig gan aidh,
Agus teidheann 'nà 'n-uilt le fáisc:
Tha bhrón ar gach taobh dhiubh,
'Gá sgaoileadh go teann treumhar,
Measg daoine ata mhaith,
Gá gcnaphfail go síor, leunbar.

Mo mairg go h-Eirinn an sil tais;
Ar labhrach na Boinne sinte;
Gá gcuirfidh an Bás 'n-a gcodhladh sa sin,
'S a taing' le gaethe bionn.
"Go tiag' aoibhidh thearm," le trom-ghuth,
"Ar an sleagh—is 'gus oidheas!"
Sgeadhan, a's freagra deanadh 'n-a ucht
"Si bhéidh, ni bhéidh, 'sa bhás."

*Archbishop MacHale.*

*(Translation.)*

### As Vanquished Erin.

*Air:* "The Boyne Water."

As vanquished Erin by the river bleeding
The Boyne's ill-fated river,
Where many a hero's life-blood ebbed,
Had drooped his manly spirit.
"Lo, hid," one cried, "ye cruel Saxons,
And fly from our pursuit."
Life hid: the stain of manly hearts
That bled for one so true."

But vain her wish, her weeping vain—
As Time too well hath taught her—
Each year the fatal stream again,
And drives into that water,
And brings, triumphant, from beneath
His shade—all conquered,
And sends them, wing'd with woes that death
Deals through all her mad'ning nation.

Alas, for her who sits and mourns,
Ev'n now, beside that river!
Unwarned of all her future returns,
And stored is still his quiver.
Her sons will bleed, and "cheers of Good!"
She weeping asks for ever:
But only hears, from out that flood,
The Demon answer "Never."

*Moore.*


STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

### "THE SHAN VAN VOCHT."

The Shan Van Vocht should be read by all good Irishmen. It is a brilliant journal devoted to the teaching of true Irish Nationalism, Irish Literature and the Language of the Gael, and has eminent contributors. It is edited by two Irish patriot girls, Miss Alice Milligan and Miss Anna Johnston, in the strong-hold of English ascendancy, Belfast. The yearly subscription is 60 cents; single copies 5 cents. Send subscriptions in postage stamps, to 39 Broadway, New York city.

### Something Interesting to Every Family.

It is a fact well known to economists that no investment of money is considered in bank-ing bread in a year than would pay half the rent. When you count up the cost of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, you will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of Chicago are now sending to Evanston to go to their grocer and buy Brenner's "Gluten" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight, and at the cost of five cents per loaf.

### AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

# SUGAR AND WOOL

## Continue to Give the Tariff Constructors Trouble.

## CONFERREES NOT YET AGREEING.

Minor Differences Are Easy, but the Real Work Is All Yet To Be Done—Democratic Senators Threaten Trouble if Any Change Is Made in White Pine or Cotton Ties, Etc.—Morgan Makes the Pacific Railways Over the Coals.

Washington, July 12.—The tariff conference committee is meeting with its greatest difficulty in reaching an understanding on the wool and sugar schedules. On sugar Aldrich and Jones of Nevada are holding out strongly against the senate schedule, and are supported by the entire senate representation. The house is just as firm in its support for the house rates. The indications when the conference adjourned last night were that a compromise could be necessary which would split the difference between the two houses on the differential on refined sugar, and that it stated upon party authority that an agreement to this effect had been reached. The house conferees are standing stiffly for the house schedule on wool, contending that the senate rates would be most opposed by the manufacturers. There is a proposition to compromise the differences by retaining the senate classification, but allowing a drawback on all wools which it can be proven are used in carpet making.

**Likely To Be Trouble Over These.**

There was quite a movement on the Democratic side of the senate yesterday to insure a firm stand for the following articles: Bagging, floor matting, cotton ties, etc., placed on the free list in the senate, and to hold white pine at \$2 per 1,000 feet. This was because of the report, which was authenticated, that the committee had tentatively agreed to restore the \$2 rate on white pine and to restore the other articles recommended to the dutiable list. These changes were made in the senate by majorities ranging from 1 to 5 votes, and the supporters of the senate action expressed the opinion that they would be able to hold all the votes for a motion to reject the conference report that was rejected by cast for the amendments. To do this they would have to make sure not only of McKenzy's vote but of some Republican votes, as Carter and Hansbrough. The problem bids fair to develop an interesting situation in the senate if the committee on conference adheres to its present determination with regard to these articles.

**Agree on No Important Matter.**

In fact, as things are now, it appears that the conferees are away apart on all matters of importance. The mind on several reports will have to be made before an adjustment can be reached. The house conferees are standing solidly by their bill, and the senate conferees are no less tenacious. The single conference meeting before the house members the condition of affairs was a confusion. There is no actual majority of the Republicans, and where other than Republican votes are necessary to pass the bill the task of a conference report. The more important features of the bill will be unsettled, and can hardly be said to be in the way of settlement at this time.

## PACIFIC RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

**Senate with Morgan's Help Finds Something to Talk About.**

Washington, July 12.—A discussion of Union Pacific railroad affairs occupied the attention of the senate yesterday. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up early in the day and Morgan proposed an amendment designed to prevent the consummation of an agreement made some time since for the settlement of the government's claims against the road. Morgan spoke throughout the day, severely arraigning the Pacific railroad management. Later the entire subject was disposed of by the withdrawal of the amendment at the time Morgan had offered his amendment. The deficiency appropriation bill was not completed up to the time of adjournment.

Morgan's amendment was that no part of the sinking fund of the Union Pacific Railroad company paid into the treasury of the United States shall be used in pursuance of any agreement between the president of the United States or any officer of the United States and Louis Fitzgerald, chairman of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad company, or any other company or corporation. Morgan spoke at length in support of the amendment, saying that the pending negotiations between the executive branch of the government and the Union Pacific reorganization committee was fraudulent regard of law, amounting to robbery, which when fully understood would cause amusement among the American people. At one stage of his remarks Morgan referred to the Pacific roads being in session today, and was reminded by Gear that the house would be in session today.

"I am delighted to hear that congress will not be running on one week," proceeded Morgan, "and I invite the attention of the house to the fact that when adopting this amendment it can move \$20,000,000 to the government which otherwise the government will not be entitled to. There are strong words, but I use them knowing what they mean. I move that we adjourn without taking hold of this transaction and the United States government will lose \$20,000,000 and the people will lose God knows how much in the future." Morgan severely criticised and he will lose God knows how much in the tion committee.

Morgan made an extended legal argument to show that the Union Pacific railroad property could not be sold without the consent of congress. Thurston took exception to Morgan's claim that the government's lien was not confined to the aided portion of the road, but embraced all its property whether aided or not. Thurston contended that the United States supreme court had held the lien of the government to extend only to the mileage aided by the issue of subsidy bonds. Morgan spoke for over three hours. Thurston briefly controverted the points of Morgan's argument, saying the pending proposition was designed to prevent the taking of the Union Pacific Question out of politics of the west, and also to endanger a settlement on a most advantageous basis.

Morgan's amendment was finally made of no use by the withdrawal of the paragraph proposed to be amended.

**Another Line-of-Duty Decision.**

Washington, July 12.—An important decision constituting the rights of pension claimants in "line-of-duty" cases was rendered yesterday by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chiltis. The issue is made in the case of Henry Miller, private in company K, One-Hundred-and-First Ohio infantry. After being relieved from guard duty one day Miller voluntarily assisted a teamster in wrenching mules, and while so occupied was fired upon and injured. The department heretofore has rejected such cases as not in the line of duty. Assistant Secretary Chiltis, however, reverses the pension bureau action, and holds that the claimant was acting in the line of duty.

**Booth-Tucker Calls on McKinley.**

Washington, July 12.—Commander Booth-Tucker, the head of the Salvation Army in the United States, called at the White House yesterday afternoon. Present at McKinley's invitation. Commander Booth-Tucker cordially. Commander Booth-Tucker told the president that he was on his way west to make inquiry as to land upon which to carry out on a large scale the army's project for colonizing the destitute poor of the cities, in which the president showed much interest.

**Senate Confirms Goodnow.**

Washington, July 12.—The senate has confirmed John Goodnow, of Minnesota, to be consul general at Shanghai. It has also confirmed Charles Noyes, vice Noyes, second cavalry, to be colonel.

## ENDEAVORERS CLOSE THEIR MEET.

**Thirty-Five Thousand People Seek Admission to the Main Hall.**

San Francisco, July 13.—The last open session of the international Christian Endeavor was held yesterday. The attendance at the morning and afternoon meetings was large, and at night when they managed to obtain entrance to either of the main meeting places were fortunate, for only 25,000 could be accommodated in the two halls to which admission. Estimates made by leading business men agree that the people will leave not less than \$1,000,000 in our city. All the states of the union are pleased with the success of their efforts and with the outlook for the future of the society.

The rivalries which have existed between two cities of Christian Endeavorers since the incipiency of the California organization have culminated in open agitation. One faction was headed by the Rev. C. S. Bullock, editor of The Christian Endeavorer, the other by Dr. J. G. Ransom, who represented the "Golden Rule" followers. En route to San Francisco the Chicagoans split at Denver on the Sunday traveling question, the Bullock party arrived at Salt Lake City on Saturday evening and the Ransom on Sunday evening.

At this point the banners "Illinois Endeavorers" hanging from the Bullock coaches were taken by the Ransom people under a plea that the former did not represent the entire Illinois delegation. The Bullock passengers were all Illinois Endeavorers and maintained their right to organize a separate California bound excursion and to so designate themselves on their coaches. The banners, however, were not recovered.

The second chapter of this religious war was opened here on the Pacific slope. The Bullock party, which arrived two days ahead of the Ransom party, planned under the leadership of Bullock, who had been officially assigned to slum meetings in connection with the convention, a series of gospel meetings in Chinatown and the Barbary Coast. The Ransom people arrived they promptly had Bullock turned down as leader of slum meetings and have ignored him in the Illnois rally Saturday evening.

## FRIGHTFUL DISASTER ON THE RAIL.

**Train's Telescoped in Denmark—Scores Killed and Wounded.**

Copenhagen, July 13.—A terrible railway disaster took place about midnight at Gjorslev, the express from Bedsingoer ran into a passenger train standing at the station and wrecked eight carriages. Most of the victims are of the artisan class. Over the dead and injured have been covered in ambulance trains to this city. It appears that the express train drawn to an error made by the engineer in reading the signal and by the failure of a brake to act. Thirty-two persons are extricated. The number seriously injured was eighty-four.

**Scores on the Rail Field.**

Chicago, July 13.—Following are the League base ball scores yesterday: At Pittsburg—Washington 9, Pittsburg 6; at Cincinnati—New York 5, Cincinnati 2; at Louisville—Louisville 7, Louisville 10; at St. Louis—Baltimore 9, St. Louis 3; at Cleveland—Boston 8, Cleveland 2; at Chicago—Brooklyn 5, Chicago 13.

Western League: At Indianapolis—Detroit 4, Indianapolis 14; (second game) Detroit 1, Indianapolis 11; at St. Paul—Kansas City 1, St. Paul 3; at Grand Rapids and Milwaukee—Rain.

Western Association: At Dubuque—Cedar Rapids 4, Dubuque 5.

**New Way to Run Him Down.**

New York, July 13.—Charles W. Pabiul, a prominent real estate dealer of this city, is sued for divorce by his wife Lizzie on statutory grounds and co-respondents are named as co-respondents. A peculiar feature of the case is the fact that Mrs. Pabiul herself secured all the necessary evidence while dressed as a man.

**Mrs. Stevenson Goes to Europe.**

Bloomington, Ills., July 13.—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife Vice President Elect New York. She will sail on the St. Louis today for Southampton and go to London to join her husband. She will remain until the close of the labors of the bimetallic commission, of which her husband, the former vice president, is a member.

**Gov. Tanner Goes to Detroit.**

Springfield, Ills., July 13.—The delegation headed by Governor Tanner, chairman of the state delegation, and Secretary of State Rose left last night for Detroit to attend the annual convention of the National Republican League.

**Quesada Banderas Is Dead.**

Havana, July 13. — Reports from Baezti Spiritus confirm the rumor that General Quentin Banderas, who commanded the insurgents in the engagement on July 4 at Papaya Heights, was killed during the fighting.

# PROLONGED STRUGGLE.

## Mine Owners Not Inclined to Arbitrate the Strike.

## POOR OUTLOOK FOR SETTLEMENT.

**Figures Show That There Are 110,000 Miners Out—What the Miners, Operators and Railways Are Losing in Wages —Leaders Have Failed in the West Virginia Miners to Quit Work and Join the Great Movement.**

Chicago, July 12.—Coal mine owners refuse to arbitrate. This is the new feature in the great strike of the soft coal miners. The men are willing to submit to arbitration, but their employers' refusal to be a party thereto will prevent the hoped-for appointment by President McKinley of a board of arbitrators. Of course, as president, Mr. McKinley has no authority for any such act; but, as the first citizen of the republic, his influence, the miners hoped, would be used in behalf of the early peaceful settlement of the issues between man and master. With the first week of the strike gone into history and the outlook for a settlement in the near future not encouraging, we are facing the lomest consequent upon the struggle.

**Number of Idle Miners.**

The total number of miners idle in the various states, as nearly as can be learned, is as follows: Illinois, 18,000; Ohio, 28,000; Indiana, 9,000; Illinois, 27,000; West Virginia, 4,000; other states, 24,000; total miners idle, 110,000. The loss in wages to these 110,000 men per week amounts to \$1,100,000. The estimated to be \$462,000 for the week, figured on the basis that if at work they would earn 70 cents per day. This number of miners would mine not less than an average of one and two-thirds tons each day, which would amount to 154,000 tons per day, or 924,000 tons per week. Estimating the operators make a net profit of 25 per cent. per ton run of mine the loss to them during the week will be the amount of \$220,000. The railroad companies, which have been transporting the 924,000 tons of coal, at the average rate of 80 cents per ton, will lose in the neighborhood of \$740,000. There is the talk of a coal famine, but no abatement of the energy displayed in hustling for stocks.

**Chicago Buys from Cincinnati.**

Chicago is buying 400 cars daily from Cincinnati, and is scouring other nearby cities with varying success. So far this season there has been no trouble on constituted authorities, and the strike leaders are very desirous that there should be none. Future time only centers in the possibility of an extension of the strike to other lines of labor. There is much more discussion of the possibility of a refusal of railroad employes to handle non-union coal. West Virginia, is the center of non-union mining in the east. The operators say that already they have likely declared his intention to use troops, if need be, to protect the miners of that state in their employment. This, as yet, is only one of the possibilities, it may come to pass that the operators and marine engineers will throw their support to the miners. This would mean that the cripple of the lakes as a coal traffic, but the demoralization of all the big steam plants of the north.

**Not Asked for Help.**

The action of the engineers will not, however, be taken until it is first taken by the miners, and the members of the order have not expressed any decided opinion as what they will do in the case. If the Federation decides to take a stand by the side of the miners the engineers may be looked to to take some radical action. In the event of the engineers going out it is on the ground that they cannot handle steam produced from coal mined by non-union men. The better class of marine and stationary engineers are union men, and their decision will be awaited with much anxiety by many business men.

## WILL REFUSE TO HAUL COAL.

**Cheering Information for Strikers Reported from Cleveland.**

Cleveland, July 12.—Positive information has been received in this city that the Lake Shore railroad has issued an edict to haul West Virginia coal. These roads include the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and the Cleveland, Canton and Southern. An effort is being made to verify the information. A prominent coal operator said Monday morning: "The miners are represented at the meeting of the boards of arbitration at Pittsburg the whole thing will be a fake.

"The miners are not in a position to talk for anything. They have a fight and not want it. They have more than fulfilled their boast. They have accomplished as much as they expected and said they would. They are in a position to dictate. In my opinion the strike will last sixty days at least."

Mr. J. B. Zerbe of the Ohio and Pennsylvania company, was seen in Cleveland Monday with Secretary Bishop of the state board of arbitration. They came to attend the meeting of the state boards of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

## ON TO WEST VIRGINIA.

**Organizers Will Try Hard to Bring Miners Out on Strike.**

Pittsburg, July 12.—"On to West Virginia" will be the cry this week of all the labor leaders engaged in the coal miners' strike. During the week the cleverest organizers, labor orators and exhorters will be at work in the West Virginia diggings, spreading the doctrine of strike. Vice President Carney of the Amalgamated association, and Rev. Winston Green, who were appointed organizers by the United Labor league Sunday night, left for West Virginia Monday morning and six others, whose names have not yet been announced, will follow.

**Ban Imposed Not Seared.**

Cleveland, July 12.—The local coal operators took a mole hopeful view of the strike situation Monday morning. Dan Hanna, manager of M. A. Hanna & Co., said that as long as the West Virginia coal was mined there could be no particular stringency, as there is sufficient coal out of the earth already to last until winter. Small dealers, General Quentin Banderas, who commanded the insurgents in the engagement on July 4 at Papaya Heights, was killed during the fighting.

## WHITE METAL ENVOYS IN ENGLAND.

**They Visit Lord Salisbury and State What They Would Like to Do.**

London, July 13.—A conference was held at the foreign office yesterday between Senator Wolcott, former Vice President Stevenson and General Paine, the members of the United States bimetallic commission, and Ambassador Hay, who went with them; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (chancellor of the exchequer), Arthur Balfour (first lord of the treasury) and Lord George Hamilton (secretary of state for India). The conference was held at the request of the administration in the carrying on of further negotiations on the subject of international bimetallism. The Americans did most of the talking. Lord Salisbury inquired what were the powers of the American commissioners and was informed that they stand authorized to make arrangements for the holding of an international conference or to negotiate a treaty of international bimetallism, which they might submit to their government for ratification.

It was stated also that France was ready to co-operate with the United States, Great Britain and Germany in reaching an agreement for international bimetallism. The British ministers at present made no statement indicating their intentions in the matter.

## NOW, SULTAN, WILL YOU BE GOOD?

**Europe's Collective Note Informs Him That Obstruction Must Cease.**

Constantinople, July 13.—Following is the text of the collective note of the powers to Turkey: "The great powers have adopted the project of strategical positions which is to be carried out by the military attaches and communicated to the Ottoman government. In consequence, they have agreed to assure the Ottoman government that they have not the slightest intention to put an end to the obstruction, the only effect of which is the prevention of the conclusion of a peace eminently in the interest of Europe."

**The Lever Will Not Suspend.**

Washington, July 12.—The failure of the Monitor Publishing company, of Chicago, will not have the effect of stopping the publication of The Lever, the western organ of the Prohibition party. It has been positively said. "The publication of The Lever will continue. The Monitor Publishing company, owner of the Monitor company, but the companies are not the same. A new company will take charge of the paper and the publication will be removed from Rockford to Bloomington."

**These Items Break Even.**

Lawrence, Mass., July 13.—The Veretz, Pemberton and Atlantic cotton mills in this city started up yesterday after a week's shut-down. The mills have in the aggregate more than 1,000 employes.

Fall River, Mass., July 13.—The iron works and cotton mills, four in number, employing about 2,000 hands, have shut down. The notices posted in the mills announce the shut down to continue for a week.

**Weyler Arrives at Trinidad.**

Havana, July 13.—Captain General Weyler arrived at Trinidad yesterday and was given an enthusiastic reception. The people turned out en masse to meet him and told them he saw they were disposed to comply with his orders. He visited the hospitals, and acting upon a petition of the authorities ordered that Manzanillo be made a provincial resident, and others be set at liberty.

**Retail Furniture Dealers.**

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 12.—The fifth annual convention of the Retail Furniture Dealers' association opened here yesterday with 100 furniture dealers delegates in attendance. Mayor Stow delivered the welcome to which President Revell, of the association, responded.

**Lithographers' Union in Session.**

Chicago, July 13.—The fourth biennial convention of the Lithographers' International Protective and Benevolent association opened here yesterday with forty delegates present. The convention will be in session all week.

**Strike Broken at Cleveland.**

Cleveland, July 12.—The strike of the Creased Steel Tube company, which was broken yesterday by the importation of forty skilled men from Pennsylvania, was settled today.

**The Weather We May Expect.**

Washington, July 13.—Following are the weather indications for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 p. m. yesterday: For Indiana and Illinois—Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds. For Michigan—Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds. For Wisconsin—Fair; fresh southwesterly winds. For Iowa—Fair, warmer weather; southwesterly winds.

## THE MARKETS.

**Chicago Grain and Produce.**

Chicago, July 12.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—July, opened 69½c, closed 69½c; September, opened 69¾c, closed 69¾c; December, opened 71¾c, closed 71¾c. Corn—July, opened 25⅝c, closed 25⅝c; September, opened 26⅛c, closed 26⅛c; December, opened 27⅛c. Oats—July, opened 17⅝c, closed 17⅝c; September, opened 17⅜c; May, opened 20¼c. Pork—September, opened \$8.90, closed \$8.87½; October, opened \$8.90, closed \$8.87½; October, opened \$8.90, closed \$8.87½; December, opened \$8.90, closed \$8.87½. Lard—September, opened \$4.47½, closed \$4.47½; October, opened \$4.47½, closed \$4.47½. Ribs—September, opened \$4.62½, closed \$4.62½; October, opened \$4.62½, closed \$4.62½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 15½c; fine, 13c; fresh dairy, 11c; packing stock, 8c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 8½c; dozen. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 6c; per lb; chickens, 7½c; spring, 12c; ducks, 7c; geese, 5c. White clover, 11@12½c per lb; inspected, 8½c; dark and common, 7½c per lb. Blackberries—Illinois, \$1.00@1.10 per 24-qt. case; Michigan, \$1.00@1.10 per 24-qt. case; black, \$1.00@1.10 per 16-qt. case.

**Chicago Live Stock.**

Chicago, July 12.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 41,000; sales ranged at \$2.90@3.75 for pigs, \$3.60@3.80 for light, \$3.60@3.80 for packing, \$3.75@3.85 for mixed, and \$3.80@3.90 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,000; quotations ranged at \$3.75@5.70 for choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.40@5.60 good to choice do., \$4.00@4.85 fair to good, \$3.85@4.00 common to fair, \$3.50@3.85 butchers' steers, \$2.90@3.90 stockers, \$2.70@4.25 feeders, \$1.75@3.60 cows, \$2.75@4.75 bulls, \$2.50@4.75 bulls, oxen and stags, \$2.75@4.20 Texas steers, \$3.25@4.25 western fed steers, \$3.75@5.25 western grass steers. Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 17,000; quotations ranged at \$3.25@4.40 western, \$2.75@3.75 Texans, \$2.25@3.30 native lambs, \$3.00@4.60 lambs.

**Milwaukee Grain.**

Milwaukee, July 12.

Wheat—Steady; No. 2 spring, 72½c; No. 1 northern, 75c; December, 68¾c. Corn—Firm; No. 3, 27@27½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 20@20½c. Barley —Firm; No. 2, 32c; sample, 26@32c. Rye—Dull; No. 1, 49@49½c.

# CLUB CONVENTION

## Republican Mecca Just at Present Located at Detroit.

## FAITHFUL HAVE GATHERED THERE

**Attendance of Delegates Is Large, but Prominent Statesmen Will Be Scarce Because of the Tariff Bill Keeping Them at Washington—An Informal and Impromptu Reception—Two Women Delegates from Each State.**

Detroit, July 12.—All fears of light attendance at the convention of the National League of Republican clubs were dispelled last evening by the arrival of big delegations from all directions. According to the registration there are already 1,000 delegates in hand besides many other visitors. The preliminary function of the convention took place at the Hotel Cadillac last night in the way of a reception. The receiving party consisted of the president of the league, D. U. Stevenson, of Cincinnati; Governor Pingree; President F. N. Dingley, of the Michigan league; Secretary M. J. Dowling, of the National League, and Colonel Henry M. Duffield, Colonel John Atkinson and James Scripps Booth, of Detroit. The delegates passed and shook hands with the party to the accompaniment of inspiring music by a big orchestra; the corridors were filled with a crush of fashionably dressed people, and the scene was decidedly merry and informal.

**Noted Statesmen Will Be Scarce.**

The non-appearance at the gathering apparently will be the absence of noted statesmen who were prominent in the most of whom are detained in Washington on account of the tariff legislation. The presence of Governor Hanna at least was confidently anticipated, but no doubtful whether he will appear. It is probable that Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, who is to speak tomorrow will be the only member of congress to address the convention. Governor Pingree will not be wholly unrepresented in the convention. Two women delegates from each state. Addie L. Ballou, of San Francisco, president of the Woman's State League of California, and Hetta Hazelton Reed, state superintendent of public instruction of Wyoming, and grandniece of the first governor of that state.

**Situation as to President.**

The general drift of sentiment last night seemed to be that the candidates who have made the most stir for the league offices have no cinch, and all sorts of random predictions are made as to the course of the formidable dark horses. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, of New York, is the favorite on behalf of, although neither he nor his state delegation have arrived yet. A. M. Higgins, of Kansas, is the prominent dark horse who is developing considerable strength and the Pennsylvania delegation is persistently pushing F. W. Fleitz, of Scranton, for the presidency. Marcus Stevenson, of Illinois, announces the withdrawal from the race for president. The Michigan delegation is unanimous in its support the name of Grant Fellows, of Adrian.

**Whole Steamboat Load from Cleveland.**

Cleveland, July 12.—The Tippecanoe clubs has chartered the state of Michigan and will carry 1,000 members and ladies to the number of 200 left on her for Detroit to attend the annual meeting of the National League of Republican clubs. The boat will be their headquarters at Detroit.

## NATIONAL GUARDSMAN KILLED.

**Lightning Strikes the N. G. S. A. Tent of the New York Militia Camp.**

New York, July 13.—Lightning struck the state militia camp at Peekskill this afternoon, killing the Y. M. C. A. tent as its object. One man was killed and many others were injured. The tent was struck after the bolt descended the tent was down and in flames. A guardsmen and ambulance corps came at double quick. Almost every man who had been in the camp was stunned or shocked by the lightning. Corporal J. Arthur Swenson, of company A, Twenty-second regiment, New York, was dead. Half a dozen of the men were carried from the body of Corporal McDonald was the first taken from the mass of ruins. The surgeons worked over it for an hour or more, but their efforts were fruitless.

Those who were knocked unconscious were revived, some of them with difficulty, and one or two are still lying in a serious condition. Everything possible was done hastily to make the dead and injured comfortable, and most of them are progressing favorably. Corporal McDonald was killed instantly. He was to have been married next Saturday evening.

**How Among the Protectives.**

St. Louis, July 12.—There was war at Druid's hall yesterday when the state convention of the Americans Protective association met in annual session. The anti-Stevens faction took possession of the hall at 10 o'clock and when the Stevens men arrived at the meeting room they found it impossible to get in. Those who were locked out then proceeded to the Lindell hotel, where they organized and elected officers. Those in the hall also organized and elected officers. Both factions claim to be the regular organization and each has appealed to the national council for recognition.

**Twenty Acres of Burning Oil.**

Olean, N. Y., July 12.—Lightning struck a 4,000-barrel oiltank two miles north of here at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. A conflagration was procured and shets fired at the surrounding tanks to allow the oil to escape and prevent the tanks from exploding. The escaping oil became ignited and now twenty acres of oil on the burning. House being built to prevent the spread of the burning oil and keep it out of the river. The loss will be large.

**SANE BABIES FROM DEAD.**

**Two Young Men Risk Their Lives in a Burning Building.**

Chicago, July 12.—Spurred on by the appeals of two mothers to save their babies from fire at 587 Sangamon street, Daniel Dewitt and James Gavin rushed into the burning building, and at the risk of their own lives, accomplished the dangerous task. Mrs. Greenbaum, who occupies the basement of the three-story structure, had left her 3-year-old boy asleep in his grandmother's bedroom on the third floor. After Mrs. Hanna had gained much headway she remembered this fact and called loudly for help. Mrs. Freidman, who lived on the second floor in the rear, appeared, crying for some one to save her 10-months-old infant.

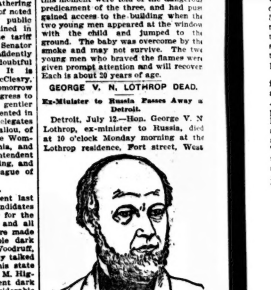
Gavin ran up the stairs to the top floor to the rescue of the screaming boy. The stairs by which he ascended burned behind him and fell before he could return, and he was forced to drop from a third-story window with the child, who had been overcome by smoke, in his arms. On the way up he stumbled over the body of aged Mrs. Anna Cohn, whom he sufficiently revived by removal further to where she could get fresh air, so she got down the stairs in time. The boy was unhurt, and its rescuer suffered only a sprained ankle and light burns. Gavin was told that Dewitt, who was his partner in the fruit-peddling business, had ascended the stairs and proposed to entered the burning building, where he found his friend grouping about on the floor, his clothes afire.

Together they discovered the Freidman child just as an old crone could be caught fire. Gavin hurled the stove out of the window as it exploded, setting fire to his clothes. Firemen who arrived at this moment were told of the dangerous predicament of the three, and had promised access to the building when the two young men appeared at the window with the child and jumped from the ground. The baby was overcome by the smoke and may not survive. The two young men who braved the flames were given prompt attention and will recover in about 20 years of age.

## GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP DEAD.

**Ex-Minister to Russia Passes Away a Detroit.**

Detroit, July 13.—Hon. George V. N Lothrop, ex-minister to Russia, died at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Lothrop residence, Fort street, West



GEORGE VAN NESS LOTHROP.

He was stricken with heart prostration on the 4th and has since been in a serious condition most of the time since. Mr. Lothrop died peacefully, surrounded by his family and friends, including Captain Henry B, and Cyrus B. Lothrop, and his daughter Mrs. Van Dyke Brown, and Lieut. Dr. Prall of this city. His other daughter, Baroness Houne, is in St. Petersburg.

## VAST DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

**Mississippi, St. Louis and Rum Rivers Endangering Life and Property.**

St. Paul, July 13.—Reports from all points from St. Paul to Grand Rapids show that there has been a further heavy rise in the Mississippi. The relief train left Brainerd at Anoka has given away, entailing a loss of $100,000. At Sauk Rapids, the river has risen one and one-half feet during the past twenty-four hours and is still rising.

The Mississippi and Rum have broken loose from the jam and are going down the river sweeping away everything in their path. At Pinetwood, on the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad, the water is up to the rails for a large number of dwellings. All people in the flooded districts have been warned to leave at once, the first floors of which are flooded.

**Hurt in a Runaway.**

Bridgeport, Conn., July 12.—In a runaway accident in Fairfield avenue Count Von Rosenberg, a member of the Prussian legation, and Miss Elita Claggett, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Claggett of Washington, D. C., who is the guest of a naval officer, were thrown violently to the ground. Miss Claggett was picked up unconscious, but the count escaped without a scratch. Miss Claggett was taken to her home and remained in her room. She is still suffering from the shock.

**Twenty Acres of Burning Oil.**

Olean, N. Y., July 12.—Lightning struck a 4,000-barrel oiltank two miles north of here at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. A conflagration was procured and shets fired at the surrounding tanks to allow the oil to escape and prevent the tanks from exploding. The escaping oil became ignited and now twenty acres of oil on the burning. House being built to prevent the spread of the burning oil and keep it out of the river. The loss will be large.


# Cures

From the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive proof of its power.

**Cures** of Scrofula in several forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burning, Boils, Pimples, etc.

**Cures** of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood.

**Cures** of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling, by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues as pure blood. For book of cures address

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill. 25c.

## THE WHEELBARROW.

USED EXTENSIVELY IN CHINA AS A MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

**They Each Carry Six Passengers or 600 Pounds of Merchandise—Licensed and Regulated—Hard on the Streets—How They Differ From Our Wheelbarrows.**

The wheelbarrow affords one of the chief means of travel and transport in China, especially in the northern part of the empire and throughout the Great plain. The Chinese form is a decided improvement on the types used in western countries, for it is so constructed that the load, which sometimes is very great in bulk and weight, is carried over the wheel, and not between it and the man who propels it. The high cost of timber and the bad roads throughout the country necessitate the wheelbarrows being both rude and strong, with axles and wheels able to bear the strains which they experience. The wheelbarrow is generally constructed of oak, at a cost of about 16 shillings. Its weight is 130 pounds; extreme length, 6 feet 6 inches (including shafts); extreme breadth, 3 feet 2 inches, and height, 3 feet 6 inches. The wheel is 3 feet in diameter and has an iron tire 1½ inches wide by a quarter inch thick.

To aid in steadying and propelling the vehicle the wheelbarrow man wears a strap across his shoulders, which is attached to the shafts on each side. Boxes, bales of goods, or whatever the loads may consist of, are secured to the wheelbarrow by ropes. The charge for carrying an average load is about 1s. 3d. per mile, but varies according to the load and the state of the road to be traveled over. The wheelbarrow has seating accommodation for four people, two on each side, and the fare for four people is 2½d. per mile.

Passenger fares are lower than those for merchandise on account of the avoidance of labor in loading and unloading. A cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other hanging over the side in a rope loop, which serves as a foot rest. Thus a native is wheeled for miles over the rough roads of the country, with severe jolting, accompanied by a peculiar squeak of the axle in the case of most barrows. Immediately behind the wheelbarrow, between the shafts, there is a long, oblong shaped basket, in which the wheelbarrow man keeps all his few belongings. On the Great plain wheelbarrows are occasionally seen with a sail set, when a good wind proves a great help to the trundling of the barrow over a level way.

Since the institution of cotton mills at Shanghai (foreign settlements) the wheelbarrow has been extensively used as a passenger vehicle, especially for carrying workwomen to and from the mills. One man can wheel six women for a distance of about three miles, morning and evening, the charge being 1s. 5d. per month. The average carnings of a wheelbarrow man are about 4½d. per day. About 4,000 licenses are issued monthly to the same number of wheelbarrow pilots for hire in the streets of the foreign settlements at Shanghai, where, being under the municipal regulations, they are perhaps the best in China. The fee for a license is 1¼d. a month, and no wheelbarrow is allowed, according to the regulations, to carry more than 6¼ cheats of tea or 8½ boxes of kerosene oil or 20½ boxes of soap (50 pounds each) or 10 boxes of soap (100 pounds each) or 2 bales of American piece goods. The width of the packages must not exceed four feet —that is, four feet on each side of the barrow—and no wheelbarrow is allowed under any circumstances to carry more than 600 pounds of dead weight.

These regulations are, however, not strictly adhered to. Sometimes in the streets of the foreign settlements at Shanghai about 50 wheelbarrows may be seen traveling one behind the other, each carrying two barrels of English portland cement and pushed by one man. They frequently, however, a load is carried on one side of the barrow only, so that the edge of the 1¼ inch tire cuts into the macadam roadway like a knife. The bales sometimes projected three feet on each side, the man pushing the barrow being almost invisible from the front. The municipal roads are chiefly of macadam, and the damage they sustain from this traffic is very great. It has been found, after repeated experiments, that granite broken to pass through a three-quarter inch ring and rolled in the usual manner is the only kind of macadam roadway that will stand this severe traffic. It is extraordinary to see a Chinaman skillfully balancing and propelling a heavy load on one side of a barrow, and, considering this, there are about 4,000 of these vehicles traveling through the streets of the settlements, in addition to a large traffic of other kinds, the upsets and accidents are remarkably few.—Iron Age.

### Sheberts.

The short life of Franz Schubert probably contained as much artistic labor as any man has ever been able to crowd in the same number of days. He was born in 1797 and died in 1828. His artistic career extended over about 20 years, during which time he produced more than 1,000 songs, to say nothing of symphonies, pianoforte sonatas and concerted music.

### Of Course.

Professor (a little distracted)—"I'm glad to see you. How's your wife?"

"I regret it, professor, but I'm not married."

"Ah, yes. Then of course your wife's still single."—Fliegende Blatter.

### Mob News.

The dress of a fully equipped diver weighs 180½ pounds and costs about $600. The thick underclothing weight 20 pounds, the dress itself 14 pounds, the huge boots, with leaden soles, 32 pounds, the breast and back 80 pounds and the helmet 35 pounds.

## INQUISITIVE SPARROWS.

**They May Have Been Hostile, but They Didn't Dare Attack the Cockatoo.**

There was trouble and to spare one day last week in a back yard on Brooklyn Heights. The cause of it was an innocent cockatoo which had flown away from home and found its way to the top of a tree near State street, between Henry street and Garden place. Here it was discovered by some of the neighboring sparrows. They hopped about from branch to branch, and gradually neared nearer than a yard to the puzzled stranger. For a time the cockatoo viewed his tormentors with the calmest surety, but the strain became too much for him, and finally found expression in a series of loud screams, punctuated and accompanied by the elevation of his light green plume, which had previously been pressed down upon his head in snow white feathers. This demonstration added threefold to the wonderment and fright of the sparrows and increased the volume of their chattering in like proportion.

But the unwelcome foreigner soon found that the chattering was harmless, and that the saucy sparrows lacked the courage to make an attack. Finding himself surrounded on all sides by the little nuisances, he gradually worked his way toward the side of the circle, down and out on the end of a branch, where he perched contentedly and viewed his tormentors with the calmest indifference. Having found that the intruder would neither take nor give offense, the sparrows soon got down to business, and the cockatoo to take a nap in peace and quiet.

Meanwhile the cat colony of the back yard had been aware that something unusual was going on until the pistol shots rang out. Then naturally there were jumping up and confusion and interest. The cattleman, pistol in hand, went at once to the first thief he had shot, searched him, and, not finding the pocketbook, went back through the car to where the other thief lay dead on the platform. The crowd gave him free passage to and the aisle, you can bet. At the door a brakeman handed him the pocketbook, which the thief had dropped when he fell. The cattleman ran his eye over the contents, satisfied himself that they were all right, then went back to his seat, where he remained quietly until the next station was reached. Here he got out, asked the telegraph operator to notify the police that he was waiting for them to arrest him and stand until they came. The coroner's jury exonerated him for the killing, and his case, if ever it came before a court, was quickly dismissed. I was him afterward in Wyoming, a quiet, everyday sort of man of no particular reputation as a shot, who had got along with little trouble in a fighting way before and after his exploit at Chicago, but he showed himself great at this one time when nerve and promptness and good marksmanship were needed.

"I saw a rough fellow taken down by a man who was not a bit rough to look at once on a passenger train of the Southern Pacific road, west of Deming. I was in a parlor car, and the tough had arrived at the stage of drunkenness where he felt it necessary to get into a fight and pretty much as he pleased and that the man who interfered with him wouldn't turn up for his tortuous work by or at any time after. It is probable that the trainhands eventually would have brought him to subjection, but a quiet, slim, quiet, refined looking man, took the business in hand and saved them the trouble.

"The fun came when the tough's pistol went off in the car, by accident quite likely. At this the slim man got up and walked back to him, carrying a slender walking stick in his hand.

"'There has been enough of this business,' he said. 'Put that pistol up.'

"The tough jumped up from his seat. "'Damn you!' he shouted. 'You don't know who you're talking to? You girl!'

"He started to cock his pistol as he spoke, but the hammer didn't get half way up. The thing was done too suddenly for my eye to follow, but the pistol clanged down on the floor between them, knocked from the fellow's hand by a blow with the stick. The tough swore and clutched with the other hand at his hand which had been so smartly rapped. The slim man stooped, picked up the pistol and threw it out of the window.

"'Now, will you behave yourself?' he asked, looking the fellow in the eye, with the expression of a wild beast tamer and holding the stick as a fencing master holds his foil at 'ready.'

"'You bet, boy,' was the prompt answer, and the tough man sat meekly down. He was very much on his good behavior all the rest of the trip. He even tried to make friends with the slim man. The slim man's name, by the way, was Jay P. Chalfant, and he was for a millinery goods firm. He received the lionizing of the other passengers modestly, acknowledging, however, that he fenced and sparred some and could play a little at single stick."—New York Sun.

## ONE KIND OF BAD MEN

THOSE WHO ARE DANGEROUS TO ROWDIES AND ROBBERS.

**A Wyoming Cattleman Who Checked the Little Game of Two Chicago Thieves. How a Millinery Salesman Cowed a Tough That Wanted to Shoot at Everything.**

"What is known as a bad man in the far west is not necessarily a man of an unvaryingly evil disposition or of disposition evil at all. He may be uniformly and equably bad or bad only in the sense of being dangerous to those who offer him unjustifiable provocation. I have met many varieties of the species in my 20 years of travel west of the Mississippi," said a former commercial traveler.

"I was in the train in which it happened, although I did not see the occurrence. There were two thieves came to grief in trying to rob a cattleman. It was in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy station in Chicago, or, rather, just beyond the station. The thieves evidently had planned the robbery beforehand, knowing that the cattleman had a large sum of money with him, and they had followed him to the train and aboard a coach. He had seated himself near the middle of the car. After the train had started and got under good headway one of the thieves suddenly grabbed him from behind, pinioning his arms to his side, while the other drew his pocketbook from his inner breast pocket. Then the thieves ran in opposite ways toward the car doors with the intention, of course, of jumping from the moving train, but they hadn't reckoned rightly on the quickness of the cattleman's pistol. Drawing his revolver, he brought it down one of the thieves half way to the door, mortally wounded, with a bullet through his back. Turning, he fired at the other, just dashing out at the door, shooting him through the heart so that he fell dead on the platform.

"The whole thing was done so quickly that few of the passengers in the coach were aware that anything unusual was going on until the pistol shots rang out. Then naturally there were jumping up and confusion and interest. The cattleman, pistol in hand, went at once to the first thief he had shot, searched him, and, not finding the pocketbook, went back through the car to where the other thief lay dead on the platform. The crowd gave him free passage to and the aisle, you can bet. At the door a brakeman handed him the pocketbook, which the thief had dropped when he fell. The cattleman ran his eye over the contents, satisfied himself that they were all right, then went back to his seat, where he remained quietly until the next station was reached. Here he got out, asked the telegraph operator to notify the police that he was waiting for them to arrest him and stand until they came. The coroner's jury exonerated him for the killing, and his case, if ever it came before a court, was quickly dismissed. I met him afterward in Wyoming, a quiet, everyday sort of man of no particular reputation as a shot, who had got along with little trouble in a fighting way before and after his exploit at Chicago, but he showed himself great at this one time when nerve and promptness and good marksmanship were needed.

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### The Letter A.

The letter A is in Hebrew called aleph, an ox, and the Phœnician character which represents this sound was originally a picture of an ox head; hence the name. The right hand shrick of the A represented the top of the head, the other down stroke the left side and a line, since fallen out of use, represented the right side of the head, while in very old Phœnician manuscripts two dots above the eyes and two below for nostrils rendered the resemblance complete.

## MRS. BLACK'S CHURCH.

**Her Coachman Thought It Too Humble For a Cabinet Lady.**

During Mrs. Jeremiah Black's life in Washington, when her distinguished husband was in the cabinet, she was one of the most efficient helpers in the early struggles of the Vermont Avenue Christian church. With the little handful of the faithful that "broke bread" in some private house or obscure hall, she went regularly. A well remembered anecdote on that time illustrates her fidelity and at the same time her gentle, kindly nature. The church was meeting in a tenement hall. Judge Black's driver, Peter, sensitive for the honor of the family, or more so for his master's sake, let it be said, to the credit of disgrace to stand before such a building on Sunday. One day he touched upon the subject as gently as he could by saying:

"Mrs. Black, that ain't a very fine church you and the judge go to."

"No, Peter," said the lady, "it is not a very grand one."

"Well, I'd say you 'spec' to 'tend dat church every Sunday?"

"Yes, Peter, until they get a better one."

"Well, Mrs. Black, I wanted to ax you somethin, though I don't much like to say it, nuther."

"What is it, Peter?"

"Well, marm, I wanted to tell you de drivers of de other members of de cabinet kinder makes fun of me 'bout standin 'fore dat meetin house, and I feels kinder 'shamed to say I has de 'jection to let me drive down to dat fine Presbyterian church where de other big men go, and stand dere wid de carriage until your meetin is out, an den drive back for you and de judge."

"All right, Peter, if you'll be on time," said Mrs. Black, and Peter satisfied his mind that he saved the credit of the family and of his horses and carriage afterward by standing regularly with the fine turnouts of the other cabinet officers.—Washington Post.

## WOMEN AND JEWELS.

**The Combination Is as Old as Time and Not a New Fad.**

The critic who finds much to blame in modern society in the number of jewels they wear on both this and the other side of the Atlantic will find that history has not been lacking, even in the fair creatures of today had opened their lovely eyes. According to Pliny, Lollia Paulina, the wife of Caligula, wore on her hands, arms, neck, head and waist pearls and diamonds to the value of 40,000,000 sesterces, and a ring worth $200,000, Domitia possessed one worth $300,000, and Cesonia had a bracelet worth $400,000. Poppæa carried not that one pearl would no longer do for a lady, but she must insist on at least three for each shell-like ear. The weight of these, it is hard to believe, could ever be endured by even the vainest of fair ones for a single minute.

There were women in ancient Rome whose sole occupation was healing the pearls cast in their way, and there proved too heavy for the pretty lobes. Poppæa's earrings were worth $100,000, Lollia Paulina's with 32,000 the mighty Julius Cæsar, had a pair valued at twice that sum. Later on the extravagance was carried, when Nero died out. Marie de' Medici had a dress prepared for the baptism of her children, and when finished it bore the marvelous creation she found that it was so heavy that she could not stand in it. It was covered with 32,000 pearls and 3,000 diamonds.

Men, however, excelled in costly apparel in the middle ages, and Philip the Good of Burgundy frequently wore jewels valued at $200,000. When he walked about his streets, people kneeled over each other to get a peep at him. The Duke of Buckingham once wore at the court of Louis XIII. a costume worth $400,000. The dress of the nobles of the middle ages was literally covered with gold and precious stones.—Chicago News.

### A Good Sally Lunn.

A good Sally Lunn, made according to the original Swiss receipt, is made without yeast, is this: Mix 3 cups of flour, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls melted butter, 3 cups of milk, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder and 3 eggs together and bake in a loaf. If a "raised" loaf is desired, nothing is better than this often tested recipe. Add 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter to a large pint of warmed milk, two well beaten eggs and half a yeast cake dissolved in 3 tablespoonfuls cold water. Pour gradually over a quart of flour and beat to a smooth batter. Add a teaspoonful salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Set to rise for 3 hours in a warm place, avoiding considerably the rising process.—New York Post.

### A Fearful Duel.

The most terrible duel fought at any time in Paris was one between Colonel D——, an old Bonapartist officer, and M. de G——, of the Garde du corps, a mere youth, but of herculean strength. The two men, lashed together so as to leave their right arms free, were placed in a narrow lane, placed in a hackney coach, and driven at a tearing gallop around the Place de la Concorde. Shots were taken out of the coach dead. The colonel had 18 stabs, the youth only 4, but one of these had pierced his heart.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Lady Dufferin, in her amusing book, "Vicereyal Life in India," gives some good examples of "baboo" English. One of the natives was told to write an essay on the horse in an examination, and this was the result: "The horse is a very noble animal, but when irritated ceases to do so."

The nest and eggs of Pallas' gray shrike (Lanius major) are said to be still unknown to science.

## DON'T WAIT.

**If You Have Any of These Symptoms Act at Once.**

Do you know the reason why you will go to the hospital, my poor friend?

Because you have allowed yourself to go from bad to worse. You did not know that that heat, swelling and tenderness in your left side were all signs of congestion of the ovary.

An intelligent woman could have told you that congestion is fatal to the uterine system, and that an ovary congested leads to tumor formation, and that you were in awful danger. Now you will have to undergo the operation of ovariotomy, the cutting out of the ovary.

Yes, you will recover, at least I hope you will; but you will never be quite the same woman again. Your mate of the ovaries is fatal to health. If you have any such symptoms be advised in time and take medicine of specific powers! You can find none better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, prepared especially to meet the needs of woman's sexual system. You can get it at any good druggist's.

Following we publish a letter from a woman in Milwaukee, which relates how she was cured of ovarian trouble:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I suffered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. I had been troubled with suppressed and painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting each day to be my last. Such I was very much relieved. I continued to use your remedies until cured. The last nine months have been spent in perfect good health. This, I know, I owe entirely to the Vegetable Compound. My gratitude is great, indeed, to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."—Mrs. F. M. Bailey, 543 Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

### A Caryle Letter.

One of Carlyle's letters is dated March 18, 1863, and refers to his "Frederick the Great." Some one had criticised his book, referring to a certain collection of letters "gathered at Berlin."

"I had not heard of the Monkhrous Hittites at all, and guessed them to be some old acquaintances of mine. Truly a thrice-brutal stupidity, which has had red-hot posters indignantly posted on all walls of London, but always revives and steps forth afresh with new tap of the parish drum, there to publish its folly in a manner richer in prudent darkness and flunkey malevolence than ours is! I set Neuberg upon it in The Athenæum; but know not what he has made of it. No Editor, in my time, has crowned himself with such a Fair of Asses as Messrs. Williams and Norgate Periodical. It is a clear fact, though not clear in England, that here and there a German brutish creature has learned of the country; that to have one moment's belief or doubt on such a subject is not possible without your knowledge of Frederick and his affairs is zero and less."

### Red Line Grows Thinner.

The historical "this red line" so often published in the newspapers in connection with their scarlet coated army is becoming decidedly thinner, for, according to the latest report of the war department in London, the chest measurement for infantry recruits has been reduced from 34 to 32 inches. The standard in this particular has been gradually diminishing for some time past, and at the present rate of reduction the "red line" will soon become so thin as to be invisible to the enemy, which, of course, would be a most certain advantage.—London Letter.

### Apple Tree With a History.

Mrs. Sarah Kincaid, living at Rushville, Ind., is the owner of the oldest fruit tree in the county—in fact, the oldest tree of any kind in the county planted by human hand of which there is a record. The apple is a greening and is a seedling. It was planted in 1817 by some of the ancestors of Mrs. Kincaid. They were passing through this section from Kentucky and stopped on this spot. The tree is now 80 years old. It is now almost 10 feet in circumference at the ground and is over 50 feet high. It shades sufficient ground in summer time for a colored camp meeting. The tree has borne a crop of fruit so large and of apples since it first bore fruit. In the days of slavery agitation several political meetings were held in this apple grove and under this patriarchal apple tree. It is said that meetings of Knights of the Golden Circle were also held there during the war. Thomas Bright, a farm laborer, committed suicide by hanging himself to the branches of the old tree. The family intends to let the tree stand as long as nature wills it should.—Exchange.

Off the coast of Ceylon the fishing season is inaugurated by numerous ceremonies, and the fleet of boats then puts to sea. Fishing, which follows, goes on only one hour in the second week of March and lasts from four to six weeks, according to the season.

A pessimist is an invalid who considers happiness a disease.—Dallas News.

# THE CHICAGO CITIZEN,

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.]

JOHN F. FINERTY,
CHIEF EDITOR.

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CHICAGO, JULY 17, 1897.


AMUSEMENTS

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph st., between Clark and LaSalle sts.—Chas. Frohman's Company in "Never Again."

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—Open.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington sts.—Mackall Comic Opera Company.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison st., between Halsted and Union—Vaudeville.


"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Henry Grattan.*

"In not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel.
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway.
The patient dial and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock."
—*Thomas Davis.*

## IRISH NATIONAL SENTIMENT VERSUS SCOTCH MATERIALISM.

The parliamentary representative of the London Chronicle is one of the few Englishmen, of monarchical tendencies, who sympathize with "the jarring note" of Irish protest in the late jubilee demonstration. In a recent issue of his paper, he graphically paints the scene when the address of congratulation was moved in the house of commons by J. Balfour, the Tory chief, and seconded by William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader. Both speeches received "thunderous applause," but it was evident that Harcourt got far heavier cheers from the Tory side than from his own, when he called Victoria "the Mother of Her People." He continues as follows:

"Thus far, the English voice. But now another—a voice from the past—the tragedy of the reign, the seamy side of all this Imperial glamor. I am aware that the skeleton at the feast is not a popular visitor, and the British public is scarcely in the mood at the present moment to repent of its sins. But I am not among those who blame the Irish. Those who voice a real grief can never be too nice about Court conventions. They must speak when they can, even if the only sound is a discord. A 'jarring note' sometimes strikes truer than a harmonious one, and England has no right at the present moment to forget, among all her victories, that one colossal failure. For my part, I found in it no ill variation in our monotony of jubilation when Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Dillon rose together to utter the Irish protest. The British public Mr. Dillon, amid the terrific cheers of his party. He plunged at once into open defiance of this English festival—a defiance met with angry and augrier shouts from the Tories, answered by derisive cheers from the Irish. Mr. Dillon plunged into the old tale of rights refused and misery unappeased. 'Why should we rejoice?' he asked. 'I speak here for the Irish race when I say that we have no share in your festivity.' The Tories snarled, and it looked as if there would be a collision. Mr. Dillon held on, and the Irish shouted. But, fortunately, the Tories took a milder view. Suddenly a large mass of them below the gangway rose and moved toward the door amid shouts of 'Go, go' from the Irish. It looked as if the infection would spread, and there might be a general exodus. But the other Tories thought better of it, and suddenly the departure was stayed. Mr. Dillon pressed on to his close, stating that he and his party had decided to join in no amendment, but to vote against the whole motion.

"The point of this was not lost on Mr. Redmond, who had a loud-voiced amendment on the paper. He began his speech with a snarl: 'I shall now proceed to give effect to the sentiments which the honorable member from Mayo has uttered.' Mr. Redmond's speech was uttered in a tone of carefully modulated to the Tory ear—but after Mr. Dillon's fiery outburst, it fell a little flat. There had been no half tones about Mr. Dillon. He had raked the British ship and empire fore and aft. He had dealed our glories, and held us up to the scorn of the world as the oppressor and torturer of Ireland. Mr. Redmond aimed at the same conclusions in a series of suave and mild periods, which sounded somewhat inept after Mr. Dillon. Then, last of all the rebels, the fiery Mr. O'Kelly: 'We are disloyal because we are not free, and we shall not be loyal until we are free.'

He then says that Col. Saunderson, the Scotch Tory, who represents the Ulster constituency, made, "on behalf of the Irish loyalists, a kindly and effective speech, which did much toward calming the house." The London newspapers have boasted that the Irish members could not reply to the portion of Col. Saunderson's speech which we reproduce:

"They had been told by honorable gentlemen opposite," said the Colonel, "that they would not join in this loyal address to her majesty on the sixtieth year of her reign, because they said that during those sixty years Ireland had made no progress, and was still starving and miserable. He (Colonel Saunderson) said this was a libel on Ireland. (Cheers). The honorable members had given no figure to prove that assertion. He would give a few. He said that Ireland had more railways now than she was when her majesty came to the throne in 1837; that Ireland was more prosperous now than she had ever been before, and that the condition of Ireland socially at the present time was infinitely superior to what it had ever been. When the queen came to the throne there were in Ireland seven miles of railways; now there were over 3,000 miles of railways. When the queen came to the throne there was in Ireland a population of a little over 8,000,000, . (National cheers). But what condition was that 8,000,000 in? (Cheers). At that time Ireland was one huge educational district. How many were the people educated? When the queen came to the throne there were 1,384 schools, attended by 160,000 pupils, and receiving as parliamentary grant of £50,000. In the year 1895 there were 8,350 schools, with 1,018,000 pupils and a parliamentary grant of £1,000,000. (Cheers). In 1840 there was a little over £7,000,000 in the deposit banks of Ireland, and now there was £30,000,000. (Cheers). In the post office savings bank in 1863 there was £143,000 where as now there was £5,919,000. (Cheers). Hon. gentlemen opposite had not attempted to deal with those figures (hear, hear), and they would join in congratulating her majesty. The only part they would take in the jubilee was to [illegible] tickets in the parliamentary [illegible] (Loud cheers and laughter). He said that the population of Ireland decreased. So it had; but why came her majesty to be blamed or blame [illegible] authorities of [illegible]? Why had the population of Ireland decreased? It was because the means of locomotion had been increased. (Much laughter). Irishmen were not such fools as to believe that it was better to dwell in rags in Ireland existing on potatoes than to go to Australia and New Zealand. (Hear, hear and laughter). There were signs that the decrease of the population of Ireland was coming to an end. He believed that it was now on a rising plane. Why had this motion been made? The wild assertions of decreased prosperity, and present distress, had no foundation whatever in fact. (Hear, hear). All he could see in this amendment was a manifestation which need never have been made—a manifestation of that chronic hatred and disloyalty to this country which honorable gentlemen opposite had never denied. He spoke in the name of another section of the Irish men, which constituted, at any rate, one-third of the Irish population (Irrational Nationalist cheers and counter cheers), not the least in wealth and not be believed, the least in intelligence."

The English assertion that the Irish members could not satisfactorily reply to Saunderson's speech, is false, for example, the matter of education. The Irish Catholics were forbidden by "law" to be educated at all from, practically, the reign of James I. down to 1793. The short, tolerant reign of James II. hardly counts in the dreary waste of religious persecution visited upon the Irish Catholics. But the Catholic Relief Bill of 1793, passed by the Protestant Irish parliament, did not give the Catholics their full educational rights. That was deferred until 1829, when Daniel O'Connell wrung the measure from a hostile parliament and a bigot king. Even then, Protestant ascendancy broke the full permission for Irish Catholics to be educated was less than eight years old. No wonder the numbers of schools and pupils was carefully limited in 1837. Now both have gratifyingly increased, but it is Irish money that has paid for the increase. Col. Saunderson forgot to say, in his semi-humorous speech, that Ireland is overtaxed. by English official admission, more than enough each year to pay more than double the annual sum called "grant." He has pointed to the money in the savings banks, and makes a good showing enough, forgetful of the sound sense of the Irish poet who wrote:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where *wealth* accumulates and *men* decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Oliver Goldsmith was a lover of humanity and held the lives of the people at a higher value than Col. Saunderson's English pounds sterling. In 1837, the Irish people were, indeed, poor, but they were not "congested." They had not massed money in the banks, but their homes were filled with healthy children, many of whom have since given physical strength to the American and colonial populations. The banks of deposit hold the money of the landlords, of the big graziers, of the merchants and the railroad corporations, not of the common people, that "cold pleasantry" to whom the poet has so strikingly referred. Col. Saunderson, unwittingly, statistized the increased transportation facilities which England said that they served to enable the Irish people to escape more readily from their unfortunate country—the subject of this apt Scot's cruel and illustrated jibe. No, indeed, Col. Saunderson, Irishmen, very wisely, prefer not to shiver in rags or live on potatoes—abstinement and skill which the English landlord law has doomed them—when they can live like Christians in more favored countries. They raise each season more prime food than would feed them for three years, if they were walled in for that period, but nine-tenths of the choice produce has to be sold in England to meet the landlords' harsh exactions. Col. Saunderson knows this as well as any member of the house of commons. He may be a knave, but, certainly, he is not a fool.

While the steamships land their thousands of emigrants—the flower of the Irish youth, male and female, in New York and other ports day after day—America will laugh at Saunderson's brazen assertion that the Irish exodus is on the wane.

But, apart from every material consideration, even if all things Irish were of as roseate a hue as Col. Saunderson paints them, there still remains the great sentimental question. "Has England the right to govern Ireland at all?" We say, most emphatically, she has not—no more right than she has to govern France, or Germany, or Italy. Ireland has a right to pursue her own destiny irrespective of English wishes or interests, and she will pursue it. The history of the world has impressed no lesson more forcibly on mankind than this: "There never lived the nation yet can rule another land," and while English rule remains in Ireland, whether that island be prosperous or poverty-blighted, the Irish people, as a majority, will strive against it as did their fathers before them, and, in the end, will conquer.

## OBTUSENESS OF "THE MAN IN THE STREET."

It is a very remarkable, and also a very regrettable, fact that the average mortal often cruelly misjudges, and underestimates, the best and boldest spirits of the human race. The bravest minds that have ever illumined all the ages have been those most maligned, and their owners have furnished more martyrs of note than any other class of human beings. The Divine Christ himself—the people's teacher, friend and champion—was sacrificed to the jealousy, suspicion and rage of those who had benefitted by His words and His good works. Almost all of his chosen apostles suffered cruel death, like himself, at the hands of the besotted multitude, urged on by their time-serving rulers. Martyr after martyr, who dared to speak the truth, and preach against blind mysticism and base idolatry, died on cross, or stake, or gibbet, in old and to age. Even in our own day, the advanced man, the man who swims against the current, is hounded and denounced by those he seeks to serve. George Washington, in our day a popular idol, was abused as if he were a felon, by a ribald press, during his second term as president. Madison, Jackson and even the noble-hearted, humane and gentle Lincoln had the same bitter experience.

William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, two as noble human beings as ever drew breath, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an insensate Boston mob, and this, too, before many "foreigners," so-called, had settled in the Hub. Gen. Grant was, gracefully, called "the Butcher"; William Tecumseh Sherman "a crank general," and Philip H. Sheridan "a wild Irishman" by thousands of people who took up the cry, parrot like, of unprincipled demagogues. Today, Ignatius Donnelly, one of the most vigorous intellects that America has produced, is treated savagely by the press, simply because he has the courage of his convictions. We all remember how that peerless American statesman, James G. Blaine, was defeated for the presidency by the people he loved and served so well, who chose a commonplace, everyday politician, Grover Cleveland, in preference. The lies told in newspapers day by day about the sayings and doings of William J. Bryan would fill volumes. And so it goes all along the line.

We have been led into this train of thought by reading a report of a lecture on Richard Brinsley Sheridan, recently delivered in London, before a titled and fashionable audience by Mr. Richard Ashe King, a noted publicist. In the course of his lecture Mr. King remarked:

"Byron said of Sheridan—'Everything that Sheridan had chosen to do he had done pre-eminently better than any one else in the world.' What had always been absolutely surprising was the extraordinary inadequate notion of Sheridan which existed in the popular mind, and by the popular mind he (the lecturer) meant what was known as the man in the street. Politically Sheridan was often more than less than others, except on the question, perhaps, of the regency. He was right about America, about India, about France and about Ireland. As a debater and parliamentary speaker Sheridan was unapproached and unapproachable, and supreme. Sheridan's literary work was the lecturer said, was accidental and accidental. All his greatest literary work was done at the age of 26 years, an age when most men were beginning their life. One could not but deplore that Sheridan gave so much of his time to parliament and so little to literature. In his monody on Garrick he compared the ephemeral fame of the actor with the imperishable glory of the poet,' and what he said of Garrick was certainly true of his own memory. Sheridan, as a statesman, all lay in Westminster Abbey in virtue of their separate claims, but there was only one who lay there with all those claims put together—Sheridan."

## MAYOR HARRISON'S MANLY VETO.

Every decent citizen of Chicago, no matter what his party affiliations may be, applauds the manly and honest veto of the General Electric City Railway ordinance by Mayor Harrison on Monday night. The "gang" did not feel strong enough to overcome the veto, and the ordinance was referred to the railroad committee who will allow it to die a quiet and ignominious death. Mayor Harrison, since his election to office, has shown a strength of character and conscientiousness highly grateful to all Chicagoans, except the rogues and schemers who have no regard for public honor, the people's rights or the city's interests. The study of such characters the Mayor can well afford to despise when he has the hearty indorsement of all well-disposed citizens. His veto message, as an address has, apparently, become a fine art in Chicago, when one of them (Ald. Mangler) publicly announces that he will defend a veto message framed from the original $1,000) to vote for the General Electric ordinance over the Mayor's veto. As Ald. Mangler is a respectable member of the council whatever can be attached to his statement.

Mayor Harrison's veto is a model of brevity and shows a high standard of public virtue and patriotism. We have pleasure in reproducing it as follows:

To the Honorable, the City Council—Gentlemen: I return without my approval an ordinance passed by your honorable body on May 6, 1897, granting the General Electric Railway company to use the overhead trolley system under certain conditions and rules passed Jan. 13, 1896, and Jan. 25, 1897.

I withhold my assent to said ordinance for the reason that it is against the policy of this administration to grant the use of additional lines of the overhead trolley wire and for the further reason that this administration is opposed to it does the ultimate introduction of the so-called grooved rail, under conditions which are burdensome which does not contemplate sooner or later its use.

I object to this veto point at issue now is the flagrant breach, first, of a contract entered into by the Chicago Electric construction; and, secondly, of the contract entered into between said company and the municipality represented by the then mayor of Chicago. In this contract it was distinctly understood that the frontage consents acquired by the company should be subject to the following clause: 'This petition to be void unless the underground conduit system of the Chicago Electric Co. is used or overhead wires in the street.'

It was upon this express condition, unequivocally stated, that the right to use the various streets was given by the property owners and accepted by the company. This agreement has become a valid covenant of the contract, and, according to all reputable business principles, should be rigidly observed and lived up to.

The proposition to withdraw from the contract is even an effort to prove the efficiency of the underground system, smacks of shady methods to say the least, and the council, if it has the slightest regard for the interest of the railroad companies to withdraw from a contract, can do nothing else than reject its actions of last week. Respectfully,

CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

## ENGLISH COLLEGE HOODLUMS.

We cannot say that it is entirely fair for us to crow over the English in the matter of the brutal treatment of our American college students, who have on many occasions, especially in earlier years, proven themselves quite capable of occasionally indulging in what may well be termed murderous rowdyism. We don't mean murderous by intention, of course, but there is a criminal recklessness among some students, blessed, or cursed, with "high animal spirits" which often causes the loss of human lives. Violent athletics are too often, responsible, for this and and shocking result, and to football—a sport more brutal than even prize-fighting—is justly ascribed most of the deaths. The Golds' Newspaper (London) of June 26, says:

"The young barbarians all at play in Hallejbury college have sent an innocent lad to his death. The brutality indulged in by ill-bred ruffians at our public schools has blighted many a young and innocent life before. It is the old Viking, or pirate strain in their blood—a reminiscence of the slaughtering and cruelties of the Norseman, which, in a modified form, still shows itself in our butcheries and robberies in Africa and elsewhere. We see the same influence at work in the coarseness and rudeness of persons of both sexes in stations of life in which they might be supposed to have learned something of gentleness and courtesy. Our public schools annually turn out a host of youthful boors, who are afterwards destined to fill public positions in the country. The dogmatic parson, the insolent judge, the rough public man, the impudent coarseness of officialdom generally may be all traced back to this source, and to the home life in which it has been fostered."

## THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

The Mayor sent in the following names of members of the Board of Education on Monday night, and they were unanimously confirmed: John T. Keating, Jesse Sherwood, Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman, Bernard F. Rogers, Thomas Gallagher, Otto Gresham and Graham H. Harris. No more judicious selections could have been made and they have given universal satisfaction.

The personnel of the newly-appointed members may be described as varied and interesting. Mr. John T. Keating, manager of the firm of Dallemand & Co., is a vigorous Irish-American, still young in years, of excellent education and fine oratorical and business ability. He is a native of Cork city, Ireland, and came to America, because of political persecution, about fifteen years ago, choosing Chicago as his permanent home. He has been, for years, an active Democrat, and is a personal friend of the chief leaders of the party, including Mayor Harrison. He has also taken a zealous part in Irish-American affairs and is State President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and President of the United Irish Societies of Chicago and Cook county. He was also Secretary of the Irish Day demonstration at the World's Fair. No man has worked harder for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen than Mr. Keating, and we are personally proud of his success. He has triumphed over the opposition of those spiteful few who are found ready to combat and decry honesty, independence of character and well deserved popularity. Incidentally we may be permitted to mention that Mr. Keating is one of the five Directors of the Chicago Citizen Company, and has ever been a zealous friend of this paper.

Mr. Otto Gresham is a son of the late United States Secretary of State, the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, and has already attained fame as a lawyer. He belongs to a among the youngest of his profession. He is a gentleman of liberal views and charming social characteristics.

Mr. Graham H. Harris is an accomplished Virginian and also a lawyer of note, possessing the courage and eloquence of his native state. He will doubtless be a valuable member of the Board.

Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman is universally recognized as one of the ablest of the many talented of American women. She served for three years on the Board of Education, by the appointment of Carter H. Harrison, Sr., and was reappointed by Mayor Swift, much to the public dissatisfaction. Mrs. Sherman is an enthusiast as an educator, and is one of the most efficient champions that our public schools have ever had.

Ex-Ald. Thomas Gallagher is an Irish-American gentleman, thoroughly identified with the fifth ward in which he has been appointed. While he served in the city council, as alderman from the Nineteenth ward, his record was highly creditable, and he won the respect of all his fellow-citizens. He is the author of the four-cent fare ordinance, and is found, in every controversy, on the side of the people. He is not, of course, a favorite of "the gang," although, personally, he has hardly an enemy.

Bernard F. Rogers is an insurance man of wide reputation, and is the head of the well known firm of Benjamin F. Rogers & Co., in the Rookery building. He is a man of public spirit, can, but, like all good citizens, takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a graduate of the public schools of Chicago and of Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass.

Jesse Sherwood is a member of the live stock commission firm of Gresse, Mills & Co., who do business in the Exchange building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago City. He served in the United States navy during the civil war, and is now fifty-three years of age. Mr. Sherwood is a native of Delaware. He was twice president of the school board of the old Town of Lake, and made an admirable record during his long term of service as president, secretary and treasurer of that town at different times, filling every office he held with conspicuous ability.

The foregoing is certainly an array of school officers of which this city may well feel proud.

## THE LIBRARY BOARD.

Following are the members of the Public Library Board, nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the council, last Monday night: Jacob Franks, Azel F. Hatch, Dr. O. W. Lewke and F. H. Herhold. Mr. Hatch is a lawyer of extensive practice; Mr. Franke is a capitalist; Dr. Lewke is a well and favorably known physician of German birth, reared and educated in Chicago; Mr. Herhold is a manufacturer and vice-president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. He is a native of this city.

## ANCIENT ORDER PICNIC.

In our advertising columns will be seen the announcement that on Sunday, July 25, the A. O. H. will enjoy their usual summer outing in Columbia Park on the Santa Fe railroad. The arrangements exceed anything of last year but there was not a hook for the chronic grumbler to hang his moan on, and we are confident that the committee of arrangements are endeavoring to surpass their efforts of last year. A splendid programme of games, together with the exhibition of military competitive drills, cannot fail to attract immense numbers. Aside from the enjoyable features of the event, there is a greater incentive to induce our Irish-American citizens to interest themselves in the work of making the A. O. H. picnic a success. The funds which will be derived from the affair are to be devoted to such purposes, among others, as the straightening up of the balance owed on the beautiful mortuary monument at Mount Olivet cemetery and the establishing of a fund to be used for emergencies in case it fall to be owned by the A. O. H. of Chicago.

The practical course pursued by the A. O. H. of Illinois during the past five years has won for them the esteem and esteem of all lovers of progress and humanity. Their excellent intentions should receive the earnest, active sympathy of our community, and their annual picnic be made the success it deserves. The event is second to none in national and racial interest, and they may be, indeed, blind to their own wants who fail to note how needful it is for the Celts of the central states to encourage by every means in their power the efforts of a society such as the A. O. H. are making to enable their people to assume the position their work should entitle them to in the great centres of our population. Let a liberal effort and kindly thought in the elevation of a struggling but unconquered race.

## IRISH LITERARY FOOTPRINTS IN EUROPE.

The literary footsteps of Irishmen in their own country, in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, during the long Penal Day period of Irish existence, form a curious study for the learned of all nations. Recently John Gilbert, LL.D., read a paper called "Notes on Irish Bibliography" before the members of the Irish Literary Society in Dublin. After dealing with the paucity of Irish publications outside of Dublin before the end of the seventeenth century, Gilbert went on to record that the Irish Confederation, in 1643, established a printing press at Kilkenny and Waterford, then under their jurisdiction, and appointed Thomas Bourke as their chief printer. The type and machinery for these presses appeared to have been brought from Flanders. Before Dublin became the chief city of the parliament of England, Bladen was still employed to execute the governmental printing in Ireland. He was prohibited from printing "any matter without the sanction of the council of state. The office was on Charles II's restoration granted to Sir John Crooke. Crooke's brother-in-law, Bladen was at the sign of the Ship in St. Paul's churchyard. After Crooke's death the appointment was obtained by Benjamin Tooke, of London, 1695, with whom John Crooke was appointed in 1671. James II. granted the office of king's printer in Ireland to James Maloney, a Roman Catholic bookseller in Dublin.

"William III. on his expedition to Ireland brought with him a printer named Edward Jones and a press, at which his majesty's proclamations were struck. After the termination of the war in Ireland the post of king's printer was granted to Andrew Crooke, son of John Crooke, before-mentioned, in trust for his father's children, and he held the office at the end of the seventeenth century. During the closing years of the century there were besides the king's printers a few typographers in Dublin. They appeared to have been chiefly occupied with reprinting English publications, most of these would be mentioned Joseph Ray, who printed the first Dublin newspaper, and published the original edition of Molyneux's case of Ireland." During the seventeenth century several books in connection with Ireland were published in London.

"Numerous tracts and pamphlets relating from this place," continues the essayist, "were circulated for the purpose of promoting political and other objects. Other English publications of the time were avowedly intended to expose what they designated 'the natural stupidity of the Irish.' Dealing with the bibliography of publications of Irish authors and in connection with Ireland, printed on the Continent in the seventeenth century, he pointed out that most of them were in Latin, but that some were in Irish. English, French, Italian and German. The places at which these books were published were Antwerp, Bologna, Brussels, Cologne, Douai, Dunkirque, Frankfort, Lille, Lisbon, Louvain, Luice, Lyons, Madrid, Menin, Milan, Rome, Naples, Paris, Prague, Passau, Rome, Rouen, St. Malo, St. Omer, Spire, Swetzbach, Trent, Vienna and Wurtzburg. The books published in these places varied in size from the folio to the octodecimo.

"In point of extent the greatest of them was the collection of the works of Duns Scotus in fifteen folio volumes, edited

entirely by expatriated Irishmen, and published in 1639 at Lyons. Other volumes were by the Irish scholars, Colgan and Fleming. Few books were sought with greater avidity than some books published abroad by Irish editors of the seventeenth century. The Irish authors who wrote in Latin usually added 'Hibernus' to their names. Books in Irish at this period were printed at Brussels, Louvain and Rome. Of books in English by Irish writers, published on the Continent at this date, were two by Capt. Gerald Barry, the first being a folio with plates, published at Louvain in 1626, containing a narrative of the Siege of Breda, and the second a Discourse on Military Discipline. Among works in the French language was a Life of St. Patrick, and a French History of the Geraldines. There was a French narrative of affairs in Ireland in 1695, without indication as to the place of publication or the name of the printer. There was also an account of the Battle of Benburb. In German they had a version of the Travels of Thomas Cane, of Tipperary, who served as a military chaplain to Col. Butler, the assassin of Wallenstein."

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last Wednesday evening, President Halle, Vice-President Cusack and Secretary Graham were re-elected for the ensuing year.

A large delegation of Grand Boulevard property-holders waited upon the South Park Commissioners, at their meeting on Wednesday, and presented objections to the vacation of Thirty-fifth street as a connecting link of the boulevard system between Michigan and South Park avenues. The board appeared to favor the objectors and assured them that nothing would be done in the matter immediately, and, in any case, that the property-owners would have full notice before any change would be made.

It is stated that the Very Rev. T. J. Butler, D. D., pastor of St. John's Catholic church, this city, is soon to be consecrated Bishop of Concordia, Kansas. We are deeply sorry to lose Dr. Butler as a citizen of Chicago, but we most heartily congratulate him on his richly deserved elevation to the episcopate.

Postmaster Gordon has made only a few changes in his office, and is running the great machine, of which he is chief engineer, with commendable discretion. Mail service was never better in Chicago than it is at present. We are glad to notice among recent promotions in the postoffice that of John M. Hubbard, Jr.

Capt. Maurice J. McGrath, of the Chicago postoffice, who was severely injured in a runaway accident at Washington, D. C., and who has been lying seriously ill at his home in Hyde Park for several weeks, is reported to be improving. The Captain is an excellent officer and his temporary disability is much regretted by his associates and the public at large. He made a fine record during the civil war as captain in the 56th Illinois Volunteers, which formed a part of Logan's corps of Sherman's army.

The London Globe pats Japan on the back and says we (the United States) are "no match" for her in a sea fight. How is that for "arbitration?"

All the London papers, Whig and Tory, say that, because our government finds fault with the Behring Sea arrangement, in which England suckred us as usual, "American diplomacy has invariably bad manners." Our dear cousins!

The slaughter of the Marquis D'Hanis, Belgo-English adventurer, and 6,000 Egyptians, somewhere on the Soudan frontier, is again reported. Those wild followers of the Prophet, the Soudanese of the Desert, are deadly foes. Hicks Pasha's fate—he led 10,000 men to the slaughter—ought to have deterred D'Hanis. This is a case, however, of Vee Victis.

The Sultan, notwithstanding "the powers" refuses to "budge" in regard to the occupation of Thessaly. He is harder so dislodge than was the Old Man of the Sea from the shoulders of Sinbad. But a monarch with 700,000 fierce Turks, all mad for Christian gore, behind him can afford to be independent. Meanwhile he is cutting Christian throats in Armenia at his leisure, and what are "the powers" going to do about it?

We really, when contemplating the miseries of Cuba, can hardly believe that President McKinley is the same kind hearted, fearless man we knew as a Congressman and as Governor of Ohio. What has gotten into thee, friend Mac? Hast turned Quaker or what?

The murderous "yacht," of the lesser lakes, is at its deadly work again. The Citizen deeply sympathizes with Prof. John M. Coulter, of the Chicago University, whose youngest daughter, with Miss Yarnelle of Fort Wayne, was drowned by the capsizing of a sail boat in Eagle Lake, Ind., Monday afternoon.

Lord Lieutenant Cadogan has invited the Duke of York and his *political* wife to visit Ireland. No doubt the English garrison, composed mainly of soldiers, peelers, parsons, landlords and Orangemen—about a fifth of the population—will attempt to make clan-lish demonstrations of "loyalty" as an offset to Ireland's resentful attitude during the recent queen's jubilee. Well, there are enough true Irish men and women still left to expose the humbug in a practical manner, if such an exhibition of cheek and slavishness is attempted.

"I Had an attack of nervous prostration and was not expected to ever be well. But since taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am as well as ever was in my life."—Mrs. S. J. Bessy, 11932 Parnell avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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### AN OLD TIME CANDY PULL.

When the wintry stars are winkin,
Winkin at the brink o' night,
An the pole be cold in roots is winkin,
Winkin slowly wi' the night.
Then a-blinkin through my glasses,
My heart gits excited full,
An I natral like inks an kases
At an old time candy pull.

Thar was Mandy Jones, the parson's gal,
Jest as purty as could be,
Lan sakes, how my heart jumped
As Tommy Brown an me sot a pair
To work hick an hominy.
An Betsy Smith an Johnnie Bill,
An Sam an Mary Dowd,
Whose feelin's seemed like the ole gristmill
An it in three or more.

I mind we met at ole Dowd's place—
His kitchen was the best—
An the manner of the ole gristmill race
Kept time to quin an zest.
Then when the blame thing's bile down,
I tell you it was fun
To pull it out an stretch it brown
Till it was proper done!

Then how we danced the Virgy reel,
Chuck full o' music an spunk,
All hands around now—two an heel,
Each lassie with a hunk
O' yellow lasses candy
Between her fists pulled in
Ehr. Bedlime! Dear me, Mandy!
Don't it beat all how time slips!
—New York Sun.

## THE PIANO TUNER.

Do, do, mi, sol—
In a back room of the great piano merchant Lefevre Rendael, Rue de Richelieu, the tuner was working on this gloomy afternoon of a Parisian winter. It was cold and growing dark, and although it was not yet 3 o'clock the gas would soon have to be lighted. In the shop men, women, errand boys and porters came and went, the veils of the women and beards of the men covered with a fine frost, and all complaining of this exceptional weather, which for the past week had been transforming Paris into a kind of Siberia.

The tuner, through the partially closed door, could half follow the conversation in the outer room. He was a man of some 40 years, tall, thin, already much bald, his face furrowed with deep lines, the hair gray upon his temples, prematurely aged, apparently, from suffering. He was evidently very poor, to judge from his clothes, which were neat but threadbare. His expression had in it something of disenchantment, of bitterness, which would have struck the least observant. At first sight you would have felt him to be a man who had been vanquished in the struggle of life.

A pretty maid, a true comedy soubrette, in gaudy costume, with an apron of changeable silk, opened upon her friend hair a delicious little hat with red roses, entered the shop and began to talk volubly to the salesman.

An an instant later the tuner heard himself called.

"He wanted, M. Pierre, at the ——de Scarve."

"It is very urgent," added the soubrette in the bewitching little hat.

"At your service."

On the second floor of the great hotel Pierre Morel was ushered into an elegant salon, where stood open an ebony grand piano, draped with a Japanese cover. Immediately the tuner set himself to work.

"Doubtless they are afraid I shall carry off some of their musical knacks," he said to himself, seeing the soubrette linger near him.

But long since in his life of labor he had had to resign himself to these little humiliations. They no longer worried him.

And he played some chords.

Still the maid, chattering like a parrot, danced around him, and never closed her mouth for an instant.

"Madame will be well pleased. We just arrived yesterday. They are going after the opera there will be some company. They will dance, and these hotel glances are always an unhappily out of time. Madame will find one all right for once."

"Is she an artist?" asked Morel, answered in spite of himself by all this prattle.

"I should say so! And there are not many like her. For a long time they have been clamoring for her in Paris, but she had engagements. Only here you are. It seems that not a seat is to be had this evening at any price."

Pierre Morel started. "This evening!"

"Why, yes. Don't you know? At the opera 'Faust,' with La Salvani."

"Is it La Salvani who is your mistress?"

He stood up and trembled like a leaf in the wind.

"Is it La Salvani?"

"Yes, but what is the matter?"

"Nothing, nothing. Heavens, you were quite right! This piano is in great need of tuning."

With a violent effort of will Pierre seated himself again and resumed his work.

But in spite of the effort he made to conceal it his agitation was very evident.

The sound of a bell, ringing in the next room just then, saved him from his embarrassment.

"Madame is calling me."

And the soubrette disappeared.

Then Pierre Morel let his head fall into his hands, while incoherent words escaped from his lips:

"She! She! Is it possible! And I who was wishing to avoid her, to be so near. Ah! Juliette! Juliette!"

Then suddenly:

"But I cannot stay here a moment longer. No, not a moment. Let her get some one else."

He started to make his escape.

But the door opened, and La Salvani appeared, enveloped in magnificent furs, famous furs which had been given her by the czarina. Tall, slender, of an exquisite beauty, she did not look over 26, though she must have been past 40. Splendid turquoises shone in her ears. A spray of mimosa perfumed her corsage.

Pierre gazed at her, glued to the spot, like one dazed.

She finished buttoning one of her long suede gloves and scarcely glanced at him.

"Nelly, you pay this man."

And she passed on. "You pay this man!" She had not recognized him in her ungrateful memory. In her little head there was nothing had awakened crying. "It is he!"

And yet the two had spent their younger days side by side. Dreams, hopes, labors, once they had shared everything, and Pierre Morel, in his foolish confidence, had believed that this happiness was to last all their lives.

Juliette Salvani was studying singing and was destined for the stage. She had the finest voice in the conservatory, and every one predicted for her the future of a "star." Admirers were not lacking, and her beauty made many envious. Very much in love, her black hair, her face was lighted up with a pair of superb eyes, black also. Her mouth was redder than the rose, her figure had a suppleness and grace unspeakable. She was a kind of queen, this young girl, in the little world of the conservatory, where no one could help admiring her, however jealous one might be.

Besides, she was wise, either by nature or by calculation, no one knew which, but no one would have dared to attribute to her the least indiscretion.

How beautiful she was, what passion in her dark orbs, what natural elegance, what supreme grace in her full bosom!

Pierre confessed to himself that he had loved her from the first glance, only it had taken him some time to acknowledge it to himself. And now she filled all his heart, all his life.

The young girl on her side manifested an affection for him, a marked preference.

They lived in the same quarter, and often, after their lessons, walked home together. They usually talked of their art. Both had ambition to become artists. From time to time, in the evening, Pierre went to the home of his friend, and under the indulgent eye of her old relative they made music during the hours which to Pierre were hours of delight. The voice of Juliette thrilled him, that marvelous voice which every day seemed to gain in ecstasy, in power, in sweetness, and he would play for her some of his own compositions, and she would encourage him, predicting for him a brilliant future.

When he left her, after those evenings of mutual exaltation, the young man could not sleep all night.

One day, at length, he ran the risk of confessing his love—in fear and trembling, for what was he to think she would love him? Nothing at all, alas! But this love gave him a superhuman energy, and in order to be at least half worthy of her he would become great himself.

His avowals made Juliette smile. She had guessed them long since. Moreover, she did not repulse him. On the contrary, she appeared pleased and very sweet.

Pierre could believe his love was returned. Intoxicated, he threw himself body and soul into his work and dreamed magnificent dreams, in which Juliette was bound to him in a radiant destiny.

Things went on thus for two years, which for him fairly flew, when, one day, at the final concert of the year, Juliette carried off the first prize for singing and elocution. The voice of Juliette Salvani, the most original of the conservatory

### FAITH AND THE UNIVERSE.

A trembling star that steals along,
Vast night's belated wanderer;
A pale ghost by the splendor strong
Of Venus and of Jupiter;

A world forlorn, with one sad moon
To light across the unwonded deep
Her clouded orbit and, the swoon
Of her dream shaken, shuddering, sleep.

Is this the place where one should say
Was found a creed for all the spheres—
That truth's sole sun is the weak ray
That flits thro' our embarrassed years?

No thought of God august, benign,
Born of Love's reason's, puzzled strife,
May fully the veiled force define
Which feeds the roots of boundless life.
—Joseph Truman in Spectator.

### A SPIDER FIGHT.

**It Was Fast and Furious and to the Death.**

I once had a spider pet of a kind the locks enabled me to identify. He was a fine, big fellow. I caught him in the garden, carried him home, and for nearly two months he and I took a close interest in each other, he for the flies I introduced to him and I for the amusement he introduced to me. I kept him in a millinery box, letting him out when I visited him, specially delighting myself with allowing him to drop from one hand by his fine spun thread, and then either catching him in the other or gently compelling him to climb back again by apparently eating his own ladder.

One day I captured another spider of the same species. I kept him for a few days in a separate box, and then, with the kindly idea of companionship, I introduced him to Tiger. I have seen dogs fight; I have seen chanticleer fight and slay his man; I have seen rams fight till, with his skull crushed in, one lay dead at the foot of the other; I have seen men fight; I have seen women fight—at least, they once were women—till they became a confusion of blood and hair and shredded garments; but the fullest sense I ever realized of mad, murderous passion let ungoverningly loose, centered in one destroying aim and summoning every physical energy to its devilish service, I realized when those two spiders rushed to mortal combat. I stood in horrid terror as their tangled legs dropped off, torn by mutual rage, and as, with vicious dexterity, they struck each other with their poisoned fangs, using for their own destruction the weapons and appliances with which nature has provided them for the capture and slaughter of their prey, I visibly turned pale.

Tiger was the victor, but even while with fearful wrath, all mangled as he was, he bit and spurned his dead and limbless foe, he was seized with symptoms I took to be paralytic, and in a minute or two I helped him to his death. And this fearless gladiator was afraid of, I remember, and never would tackle, a big bluebottle fly. What is courage?—Manchester City News.

### Great as a Boy.

**The late Colonel Jesse R. Peyton in his book of reminiscences thus described his first meeting with General Grant: "In the year 1838 I was working as a boy in a country store at Flat Rock, Bourbon county, Ky. Ulysses S. Grant was then a boy, living at Georgetown, did not many miles distant. One day Grant drove over to Flat Rock with the niece of my employer. Grant was then 16 years old, awkward, ungainly, determined, industrious and very poorly dressed. He drove a vicious horse. The night after his arrival at Flat Rock he slept with me in the store. It was a cold night, and we boys kept close to the lee of the counter.**

**"In the morning Grant asked me if he could assist me. I said 'Yes.' He helped me take down the shutters and sweep out the store and put stock in place. After breakfast he drove off. I heard from him afterward at his drive home. Before he had gone far from Flat Rock his horse ran away, and finally brought up with a crash in a fence corner. Nothing broke. Grant jumped out, seized the trembling horse by the bridle and held his handkerchief over the beast's eyes. He drove the horse blindfolded all the way to Georgetown, O."**

### It Made No Difference.

**There had been a little family jar and she was sulking.**

**"You have no right to refuse me," she said. "When I promised to marry you, I told you that I always wanted my own way, and you said that made no difference."**

**"Well, it doesn't, does it?" he retorted. "You don't get it, do you?"**

**Thus it happened that she called him a mean thing.—Chicago Post.**

### Trolley Cars For Headache.

**A Brooklyn man has told a reporter that a ride in a trolley car cures his headaches. After a long day's work in his office he starts home with a headache, and after riding three miles his headache is gone. He thinks the air of the car is filled with electricity, and that the cure is due to that. Perhaps, however, it is only the fresh air that works the cure.**

### A Reason Girl.

**Miss Highsup—It's perfectly scandalous. Did you hear about Miss de Pink Miss Tiptop—No. What has she done?**

**"Oh, the most immodest thing imaginable. She's let all the world know she is crazy to get married by going and joining a cookery school."—New York Weekly.**

There is to be seen at Schwarzenberg, in Saxony, a linden whose trunk is 33 feet in circumference, and two others at Schneeberg, one 16 feet and the other 14 feet in circumference.

If you stand a palm in the window, be careful that you turn the pot around every day, so that one side of the plant does not get the sole benefit of the sun's rays.

The hottest part of the globe is the great desert of Africa, where the thermometer registers 160 degrees F.


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President, William Mulligan, 723 W. Twenty-second st.
Vice-President, Timothy Dunn.
Recording Secretary, Thomas Healion, 1105 Blue Island av.
Financial Secretary, James Egan, 111 West Twenty-fifth st.
Treasurer, Joseph O'Brien.
Meets First Tuesday at 8 p. m. and Third Sunday at 3 p. m. in Flanagan's hall, Twenty-second and State sts.

DIVISION 26.

President, P. J. Reynolds, 5411 Dearborn st.
Vice-President, Dennis Lynch.
Recording Secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 Bristol st.
Financial Secretary, Patrick O'Neill, 5823 Dearborn st.
Treasurer, Lawrence Reynolds.
Meets 2d Saturday each month in Schell's hall, Fifty-first st. and Wentworth av., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 27

President, John Regan, 1974 Thirty-ninth st.
Vice-President, P. J. Morgan.
Recording Secretary, David Brodrick, 3223 Hart st.
Financial Secretary, Michael Larney, Archer and Western ave.
Treasurer, John Larney.
Meets First Saturday each month in Larney's hall, Archer and Western ave., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 28.

President, F. T. Nichol, 455 Hastings st.
Vice-President, John Flanagan.
Recording Secretary, Ed Quinn, 1487 West Congress st.
Financial Secretary, Martin O'Mara, 145 Lytle st.
Treasurer, William Ryan.
Meets First and Third Wednesday in DeBoin hall, 1202 W. Washburn st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 29.

President, Patrick Keyes, Kensington.
Vice-President, Daniel Cahill.
Recording Secretary, William Byrne, Box 1228, Pullman, Ill.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Tully, Pullman.
Treasurer, Michael Conley.
Meets First and Fourth Tuesdays in Holy Rosary church basement at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 30.

President, Thos. Heelan, 10610 Calhoun av.
Vice-President, J. O'Keefe.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Kerr, 10908 Torrence av.
Financial Secretary, John Conlin.
Treasurer, Tom Duffy.
Meets Third Sunday each month in Link's hall, 10716 Torrence av., at 3 p. m.

DIVISION 31.

President, P. C. Desmond, 641 Park av.
Vice-President, Patrick O'Neill.
Recording Secretary, A. J. Malone, 233 Walnut st.
Financial Secretary, Arthur Maguire, Park and Oakley ave.
Treasurer, Peter Kennedy.
Meets First and Fourth Fridays in Conway's hall, N. E. corner Lake st. and Western av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 33.

President, William Cuneen, 5630 Drexel av.
Vice-President, Thomas Clifford, 6710 Evans av.
Financial Secretary, John Foley.
Treasurer, C. Fitzgerald.
Meets First and Third Tuesdays in Forester's hall, 6812 Cottage Grove av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 34.

President, Miles McFadden, 236 S. Sangamon st.
Vice-President, John Slattery.
Recording Secretary, J. J. Roe, 509 Fulton st.
Financial Secy., M. J. O'Shea, 601 Washington boulevard.
Treasurer, Michael Moore
Meets Second Sunday at 8 p. m. and Fourth Sunday at 3 p. m. in Doherty's hall, 446 West Twelfth st.

DIVISION 35.

President, John T. Sheehan, 626 38th st.
Vice-President, M. J. O'Brien.
Recording Secretary, James Gannon, 3850 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, Patrick Gorman.
Treasurer, Michael Kavanaugh.
Meets First Wednesday in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 36.

President, J. T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.
Vice-President, John J. Dwyer.
Recording Secretary, Thomas H. Ryan, 6047 Addison av.
Financial Secretary, Michael P. Breen, 336 Fifty-fifth st.
Treasurer, Andrew Leidwidge.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays in Bagley's hall, 192 Fifty-fifth st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 37.

President, John P. Doherty, 6259 Honore st.
Vice-President, James McInerney.
Recording Secretary, John F. Bloem, 6428 Morgan st.
Financial Secy. M. H. Hoey, 6546 Union av.
Treasurer, John R. McNamara.
Meets Second Thursday each month in Coffey's hall, Sixty-third and Halsted sts., 8 p.m.

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Vice-President, Miss Sara Kain.
Recording Secretary, Miss Maggie Murphy, Lemont, Ill.
Financial Secretary, Miss Minnie Cull.
Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Bolger.
Sentinel, Miss Mamie Kelleher.
Pergram Committee, Mrs. Maggie Mulcahy.
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### A Historic Telegram.

**One of the greatest services ever rendered by the telegraph was the transmission from Delhi of that famous telegram of May 11, 1857, which warned the Punjab of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny. The telegrapher, Brendish, who sent the message, retired from the service in receipt of a special pension equal to his salary. Brendish and Hilliard were the two young signalers under Mr. Todd, the superintendent of the Delhi telegraph office. On Sunday, May 10, at 4 p. m., it was found that the line from Meerut was interrupted, and Mr. Todd started to find out the break. At the bridge of boats across the Jumna he was met by the mutineers the following morning and murdered. The lads, who were left alone in the office outside the Kashmir gate, saw the mutineers pass and continued steadily telegraphing to Lahore all the news brought in by peons as to the doings of the mutineers in the city. Brendish went out at noon to see what was going on, but was desired by a wounded British officer to go in and close the doors. There for two hours the two, with the widow and child of Mr. Todd, remained, and at 2 p. m. Brendish went to the United Service Club and telegraphed the historic message: "The sepoys have come in from Meerut and are burning everything. Todd is dead, and, we hear, several Europeans. We must shut up. And now I am off."**

**The little party then made its way to the flagstaff tower, where the Europeans had congregated, and from there saw the blowing up of the magazine. That night they fled to Umballa. Before leaving the tower Pikington went back to the office to send a message for an officer. Every step of the way was taken in danger of instant death, but the daring mission was accomplished, for the message is recorded as having been received. As the last click died away the mutineers burst in, and the signaler was slain. The effect of Brendish's warning message to the Punjab was that the regiments tainted with mutiny were disarmed before they knew what had taken place at Meerut and Delhi.**

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